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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1982

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Peking Heightens Criticism of U.S. On Taiwan Arms

By Michael Parks

Los Angeles Times Service

PEKING — China angrily accused the United States on Tuesday of selling arms to Taiwan in order to prevent the island's reunification with the mainland and thus to keep it as "an unsinkable American aircraft carrier" in the Far East.

In a lengthy analysis of the growing crisis in Chinese-American relations, Peking made clear that its opposition to the continued U.S. sale of weapons to Taiwan was based primarily on its fear that it will never recover the island unless Washington ends its protection of the Chinese Nationalists who hold it.

"The United States is clearly taking a stand to block the return of Taiwan to the embrace of the motherland," declared an authoritative commentary in the Communist Party newspaper People's Daily. It said this is why Peking has been so adamant in insisting on an end to the arms sales, which it described as an infringement on China's sovereignty and interference in its internal affairs.

"China's modern history is essentially a record of the Chinese people's struggle to safeguard its independence and sovereignty and fight against foreign intervention," the commentary said. "This long-drawn-out struggle cost the Chinese people countless lives and untold suffering. The liberated new China will not tolerate any encroachment upon its sovereignty, and for this reason opposes foreign arms sales to Taiwan."

Top-Level Thinking

The article was signed by a "special commentator" and was published by the People's Daily in advance of its appearance in the authoritative journal of international studies — all signs that it represents top-level thinking on the crisis in relations with the United States.

But it also appeared to be more than simply another outline of China's views. In its detailed chronicling of developments in relations over the past decade, particularly on the arms question and related issues, it appeared to be preparing the Chinese public for the downgrading of ties with the

United States over new weapons sales.

"Relations between China and the United States are now at a crossroads," the commentary declared. "China on its part is working for the best possible prospects and at the same time is prepared for things to get worse."

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Pending Review

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"There is no doubt about the depth of the feeling," Mr. Heath said of Mr. Deng's comments. "Obviously, it has become a pretty crucial situation."

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Poles, Western Banks Reschedule 1981 Debt

By Donald Nordberg

Reuters

FRANKFURT — Poland signed an agreement Tuesday to reschedule \$2.4 billion that it owed Western banks last year, clearing the way for early negotiations on its 1982 commercial debts.

The signing, three months late, ended nearly a year of delicate negotiations to prevent a loan default and give Warsaw a breathing space on its total Western debts of \$26 billion. The negotiations to defer

repayments were interrupted by the declaration of martial law in December.

While the accord clears a major obstacle in Poland's tangled financial affairs with the West, bankers said several more hurdles lie ahead, including the \$10.4 billion falling due for repayment to governments and banks this year.

Dresdner Bank, the West German bank serving as international agent for the 1981 rescheduling, said in a brief statement after the signing that negotiations on Polish debt due to banks this year should begin as soon as possible.

But the statement spoke of rescheduling only the principal amount due, leaving Poland the task of finding all the necessary interest payments.

The agreement was signed for Poland by Deputy Finance Minister Witold Biernat, the president of the Handlowy Foreign Trade Bank, Marian Minkiewicz, and representatives of 20 banks.

Seven-Year Delay

The agreement delayed for seven years repayment of some 95 percent of the money Poland owed to about 500 Western banks in the last nine months of 1981. The remaining 5 percent, some \$126 million, will have to be paid back this year, in three installments due on May 15, Aug. 15 and Nov. 15. The interest rate on the rescheduling has been set at 1.75 percent over the London interbank offered rate.

Bankers said Poland would have to meet the interest payments due this year on the amount rescheduled, which will come to more than \$50 million, and must pay the banks a fee of \$24 million for the rescheduling agreement itself.

For the Polish economy, keeping up with these payments will be difficult, and bankers said that it was only with the material and financial aid of the Soviet Union that Polish managed to make up its arrears from last year.

At the time martial law was declared in Poland on Dec. 13, Poland still owed Western banks about \$500 million in interest due for 1981, but gradually whittled down the sum over the last four months.

The 20 banks represented at the signing were the members of the task force which worked out details on behalf of the other Western creditors.

So far no payments on any of the \$10.4 billion in debt due this year have been met, the bankers said. Last month a Polish newspaper said the country could only meet \$2.2 billion from its own resources.

U.S. Pressure

While banks are prepared to negotiate, the prospects for future delays on repayment of government-guaranteed debt remain an open question, bankers said.

In early January major Western countries, under pressure from the United States, said they would not negotiate on rescheduling the debt due this year as long as Poland was under a state of emergency following the military crackdown on liberal elements.

Some Frankfurt bankers say they sense that the attitudes of some Western governments towards the Polish debt issue are now softening, and that Washington has urged them to relent.

In recent articles published in Warsaw, a leading Polish economist forecast that Poland's debts to the West could almost double in the next four years as a result of rescheduling agreements like the one signed Tuesday and hoped-for new loans.

The forecast, made by Zygmunt Szeliga, said "no matter how paradoxical it may sound, the road to increasing economic sovereignty means not decreasing but increasing Poland's debts."

"Every politician and economist in Poland I've ever met knows in their heart of hearts that Poland's debts must inevitably grow to \$40-\$50 billion by 1986, and that the antagonism is most apparent in the



Francis Pym, the new British foreign secretary, leaving a Cabinet meeting Tuesday.

Opposition Leaders in Argentina Say Discontent Remains Strong

From Agency Dispatches

BUENOS AIRES — Argentine opposition leaders say that although they support the military government's seizure of the Falklands Islands, their discontent with the junta has not been reduced.

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Cuban Official Says Havana Is Ready for Broad Talks With U.S.

By Leslie H. Gelb
New York Times Service

HAVANA — Until recently, Cuba and the United States bore equal responsibility for the present atmosphere of confrontation, according to a senior Cuban official. But he said his government was now ready for wide-ranging negotiations and agreements on "mutual restraint" with Washington.

Apparently in an effort to achieve a major breakthrough in Cuban-American relations, the official acknowledged past arms aid to Nicaragua and to Salvadoran guerrillas but also insisted that the supply had ended.

Previously, Cuba had been unwilling to admit or had denied providing arms aid to the Salvadoran guerrillas and had said nothing about stopping transshipments of arms to El Salvador or stopping the arms flow to Nicaragua. The official said these activities had stopped within the last few months.

The senior official and others, speaking to a group of scholars and foreign-policy experts gathered in Havana over the weekend, did not hide their concern about the possibility that the United States might use force against Cuba. They spoke on the condition that they not be named.

Talks at a Standstill

The senior official indicated that private talks with the Reagan administration had reached a standstill and that the Cuban position was not adequately understood by the administration or the American public.

The official said that Cuba would not abandon the right to supply arms and support revolutions, as he maintained the Reagan administration insisted that it do, but he claimed that as a practical matter Havana was now exercising self-restraint and was prepared to play a positive role in settling disputes and bringing about "democratic change."

He said Cuba would be willing to negotiate foreign policy questions with the United States "in a multilateral context" and without first normalizing relations. Previously, in public at least, Havana had said that normalization of relations and a lifting of the U.S. economic embargo were necessary before such negotiations could be held.

Perhaps to lay the groundwork for a better dialogue with the United States, the official indicated disapproval of the Soviet presence in Afghanistan and said that the situation in Poland should be resolved by the Polish people themselves. Responding to a question on Afghanistan, he said Cuba had been "consistently working for a political solution."

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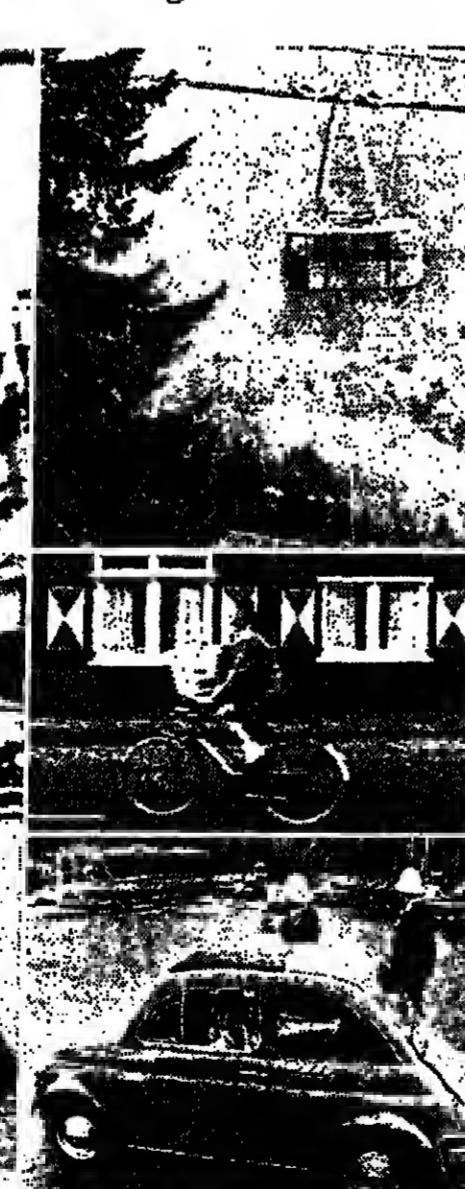
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A Salvadoran soldier walks past the body of a villager killed in the hill area north of the capital.

Salvador Leaders Confer Intensely On Forming a New Government

By Stanley Meisler
Los Angeles Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — Despite the approach of Easter, usually the quietest time of the year for politics in a Latin American country, Salvadoran political leaders have been conferring intensely and privately — as well as posturing a good deal in public — in their attempt to form a new government that will be acceptable both to Salvadoran voters and to the United States.

One of the key issues facing the newly elected constituent assembly is the naming of a provisional president. The politicians must also decide on the form of the provisional government: whether the president heads a government along the lines of that in the United States or whether, as is the case in El Salvador now, he heads a junta that includes military officers.

The key to the problem lies in the interpretation of the election results of March 28. The Christian Democrats, led by Jose Napoleon Duarte, the president of the current junta, won 40 percent of the vote and 24 of the 60 seats in the constituent assembly. The Christian Democrats insist that their plurality gives them the mandate needed by the El Salvador government as it fights a guerrilla war.

Since outsiders do not know what is going on in private, the public statements of the politicians

mandate is theirs. In any case, the rightists say, they would never accept another government led by Mr. Duarte.

The politicians, in private telephone calls and small, unpublicized meetings, seem to be trying to negotiate their way out of this impasse. It is not clear how long this will take. Some analysts expect a solution this week. But the constituent assembly does not have to meet until after Easter.

Problem of Image

While negotiating since election day, the political leaders, especially Mr. Duarte and Roberto D'Aubuisson of the extreme right National Republican Alliance (known by its Spanish acronym ARENA), have been making public statements evidently designed both to strengthen their positions in private and to enhance their image in the United States.

U.S. Ambassador Deane R. Hinton has reportedly already told the leaders of the rightist parties that the United States will never accept a coalition of their parties alone. Such a coalition would therefore jeopardize the American economic and military aid sorely needed by the El Salvador government as it fights a guerrilla war.

Since outsiders do not know what is going on in private, the public statements of the politicians

sometimes seem puzzling. But Mr. D'Aubuisson, a retired major who is often described as a man who believes that violence must be met by violence, clearly seemed intent on striking a statesmanlike pose Sunday night when he called a news conference after the assassination of an elected ARENA deput-

ee. The deputy, David Joaquin Quinteros, 42, of Cabanas province, had been taken from his car Saturday night, shot to death and dumped in the outskirts of San Salvador.

After paying his respects at a wake at party headquarters, Mr. D'Aubuisson said: "We have asked all members of our party and all the people of El Salvador to remain calm."

Mr. D'Aubuisson did imply that Mr. Duarte and the military members of the junta bore some responsibility, if only for failing to prevent such violence. But his rhetoric was relatively mild: "We must demand," he said, "that the junta, in its last few days, do everything that it can within its power to stop situations like this."

"We are not accusing anyone as yet," he went on. "But we do wish to tell everyone that if they want to frustrate the sovereign will of the people, they will not be able to do it.... This murder is especially painful because it is we who are always accused of being violent."

In the public pronouncements of Mr. Duarte and other Christian Democrats, two themes are clear: No government can function without them, and only they can maintain the international respect and support needed to pursue the war against the guerrillas. But it is not clear whether such statements are based on confidence, desperation or just determination.

Teamsters Chief Shows Interest in New AFL-CIO Ties

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In a surprise move, Teamsters President Roy L. Williams said he will meet soon with Lane Kirkland, the AFL-CIO president, to discuss possible re-affiliation with the labor federation. The federation expelled the Teamsters in 1957 because Teamsters officials refused to cooperate with an AFL-CIO investigation of union corruption charges.

"Lane and I are going to sit down and talk about it," Mr. Williams told reporters Monday after an impromptu appearance and speech before a conference here of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department. He said the talks would take place in two or three weeks.

It was the first time since he took office last June that he has publicly expressed interest in reaffiliating with the Teamsters, the nation's largest labor union, with the AFL-CIO. Mr. Williams' predecessor, Frank E. Fitzsimmons, had discussed re-affiliation with Mr. Kirkland, but they reached no agreement before Mr. Fitzsimmons' death last May.

Murray Seeger, Mr. Kirkland's chief spokesman, said Mr. Williams had not contacted us before on the question of re-affiliation. "But he said Mr. Kirkland believed in broadening the unity of the trade union movement" by bringing all unions under one roof.

Mr. Seeger said any re-affiliation talks might be delayed by the fact that Mr. Williams goes on trial in about three weeks on federal charges of bribery and conspiracy, stemming from allegations that he tried to influence votes on a trucking deregulation bill.

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British Governor Tells Of Battle in Falklands And Vows to Return

By Leonard Downie Jr.
Washington Post Service

LONDON — No reminder of the blow British pride has suffered so far away was as vivid as the return here of the deposed British colonial governor of the Falkland Islands and most of the 80 Royal Marines who he said fought fiercely against overwhelming odds Friday morning.

At a crowded news conference Monday, Rex Hunt, a short, dapper man with an easy smile insisted that he was still governor of the Falklands and would return after the Argentine forces were driven off to celebrate next year the islands' 150th anniversary under the British flag.

He angrily denounced the initial British reports that there was little resistance to the Argentine invasion.

Very Serious Fighting

Mr. Hunt described in detail the "very serious" fighting when the marines under his command tried to repel the invaders. He said 6,450 rounds of small-arms ammunition and 14 rockets were fired at Argentine troops who stormed Port Stanley, the islands' major town, from several directions.

Mr. Hunt was flanked at the news conference by two officers, Maj. Gareth Noot and Maj. Michael Norman, who said the small Marine force they commanded had killed at least five Argentine soldiers, wounded 17 others, destroyed an armored car that had 10 soldiers inside "who never responded," and captured three prisoners.

The officers said casualties were much higher than the Argentines.

The deputy, David Joaquin Quinteros, 42, of Cabanas province, had been taken from his car Saturday night, shot to death and dumped in the outskirts of San Salvador.

After paying his respects at a wake at party headquarters, Mr. D'Aubuisson said: "We have asked all members of our party and all the people of El Salvador to remain calm."

Though Mrs. Thatcher insisted she would not step down, David Steel, the Liberal Party leader, put his party on alert in case of an early election.

Labor members jeered and interrupted Mrs. Thatcher during a heated 15-minute question time in the House of Commons. But she was greeted with cheers from her own Conservative benches that were the loudest since she was elected in May, 1979.

Mrs. Thatcher rejected assertions that the government had been alerted by intelligence sources late last month that Argentina planned to attack the Falklands, which lie about 400 miles (640 kilometers) off Argentina's east coast. She was adamant that she did not know the precise nature of the threat until last Wednesday, two days before the islands were seized.

Two London newspapers reported Tuesday that secret Argentine plans to capture the Falklands had been passed to Britain well before the attack.

Import Ban

Mrs. Thatcher's ban on imports from Argentina, which became effective at midnight Tuesday, follows a freeze imposed Saturday on Argentine financial assets in Britain. The ban mainly will affect beef, but is not expected to cause any shortages.

In 1980, imports from Argentina were valued at £114 million (\$199 million), a fraction of Britain's total imports of £46.3 billion.

In Washington, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. called in the British and Argentine ambassadors Tuesday as the Reagan administration sought ways to defuse the crisis.

Japan Denies U.K. Request

TOKYO (UPI) — Japan has declined a British request that it impose sanctions against Argentina and expressed hope for a peaceful settlement, a Foreign Ministry official said Tuesday.

Argentina appears to hope that the Reagan administration will be able to prevent fighting and encourage negotiations that will leave the Falklands in the hands of Argentina at least while talks are under way.

Mr. Haig met British Ambassador Sir Nicholas Henderson at the State Department and was having talks shortly afterwards with Argentina's ambassador, Esteban Taikas.

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Haig Backs Power-Balance Policy In Rejecting Nuclear Arms Freeze

By Michael Getler
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In a rebuke to advocates of a nuclear weapons freeze or other shifts in strategy, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. warned Tuesday that "the stakes are too great and the consequences of error too catastrophic" to scrap the time-tested policy of deterring attack through a balance of power "for a leap into the unknown."

A freeze on both Soviet and U.S. nuclear weapons as a step toward halting the arms buildup and reducing the risks of nuclear war is being urged by a group of senators and within a number of communities around the United States.

Mr. Haig, in a major address in Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies, said the administration was "sensitive to the concerns underlying this proposal."

But he stoutly defended the administration view that the safest and best way to ensure that nuclear war never occurs and ultimately to reduce the weapons on each side is to "maintain the military bal-

ance now being threatened by the Soviet buildup."

State Department officials said that Mr. Haig's speech was an attempt to counter the freeze movement and to launch his own pre-emptive strike at a proposal about to appear in Foreign Affairs Quarterly calling for the United States to renounce a policy of "first use" of nuclear weapons in Europe. The article is authored by four former top officials of four different admini-

strations.

Mr. Haig held that "a freeze at current levels" of overall missile striking power "would perpetuate an unstable and unequal military balance" with Moscow. Referring to an array of Soviet long-range and intermediate-range missiles and bombers, Mr. Haig claimed a freeze now "would reward a decade of unilateral Soviet buildup and penalize the United States," for what he described as "a decade of unilateral restraint."

Actually, the big Soviet buildup in the 1970s followed a big American buildup of land-based and submarine-based missile forces in the 1960s.

The secretary argued that it was only after Congress approved construction of U.S. anti-missile defense system, to offset one already started by the Russians, that Moscow agreed in negotiate limits on these systems in the early 1970s. He said that it was only after the North Atlantic Treaty Organization agreed to deploy new U.S. missiles in Europe that the Russians agreed to put their existing SS-20 missiles on the bargaining table at talks in Geneva.

Unilateral Freeze Urged

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Leaders of the European nuclear disarmament movement called Tuesday for a unilateral nuclear weapons freeze by the United States or the Soviet Union as a first step toward arms limitations. A move by either side eventually could lead to a total end to production, testing and deployment of nuclear weapons and a negotiated reduction of forces, leaders of the U.S.-Europe peace团 told a Capital news conference.

"We urge the Soviet Union and the United States to implement an immediate freeze on production, testing and deployment of nuclear weapons," said Andreas Zunach, a representative of Action-Reconciliation, a West German anti-nuclear group. "This is a step which could well be taken unilaterally by either side."

The Rev. Volkmar Deile of Action-Reconciliation said the group, which completed a 15-day tour of 52 U.S. cities Tuesday, is "asking for a nuclear-free Europe in West and East Europe."

Rep. Edward J. Markey, Democrat of Massachusetts, co-sponsor of a resolution in the House calling for negotiations to end the nuclear buildup, said members of the anti-nuclear movement "aren't advocating unilateral disarmament."

Instead, he said, they are calling for negotiations to reduce the sizes of the U.S. and Soviet arsenals. Despite its lack of specifics, the minerals policy was greeted with

Mr. Haig acknowledged that the United States had, during the period of American "restraint," introduced the new Trident missile-firing submarines and the air-launched Cruise missiles. And he also said deterrence "does not rest on a static comparison of the number and size of nuclear weapons ... or on warhead numbers, but in a complex interaction of capabilities and vulnerabilities."

But his speech supported the contention that despite these U.S. measures, the "Soviet modernization efforts have far outstripped those of the West," and that the big new Soviet missiles had tipped the balance in an important way because they "now pose a serious and increasing threat to a large part" of the U.S. land-based missile force.

Mr. Haig rejected as "simply untrue" the argument that the administration's defense and arms control policy is a plan to build up arms in order possibly to reduce them in subsequent negotiations with Moscow.

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U.S. Plan Aims to Ensure Supplies of Strategic Minerals

By Dale Russakoff
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has sent Congress a policy statement intended to stimulate the domestic mining industry and reduce U.S. dependence on "potentially unstable foreign sources" for minerals essential to the national defense.

The statement, which declares mineral development to be a key to a strong national defense and economic recovery, reflects a warning by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. that the Soviet Union is waging a "resource war" to imperil key U.S. mineral supply lines.

It also reflects the controversial commitment by Interior Secretary James G. Watt to open public lands to mineral development, despite stern opposition from across the political spectrum. The report, signed Monday, was drafted largely by a Cabinet council on natural resources headed by Mr. Watt.

Capacity to Sustain

The policy calls for opening vast areas of protected public lands to mineral development, and for the purchase of \$12.5 billion of strategic minerals such as bauxite, chrome, cobalt and tungsten for the national stockpile — enough to sustain the country for three years during a national emergency.

The United States must implement materials and minerals policy programs to ensure that America's capacity to field and sustain fighting forces in the event of war or

Polish Ski Town Finds the Going Uphill Since Crackdown 'Banana People' Do Their Best to Keep Lights Burning

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

tion to themselves. Most settle for acquiring a serious suntan.

The term "banana people" (*bananowcy* in Polish) originated during a xenophobic campaign in March, 1968. It was used to describe a privileged class able to purchase Western food and clothing. Winters in Zakopane were part of the banana people's lifestyle.

The phrase was not used during the 1970s, when Edward Gierak, then the Communist Party leader, held out a vision of the ski resort in a white Mercedes at all hours of the night in search of girls and booze.

Punishment Urged

These alcoholic nights and mornings full of bangoers have nothing in common with the culture of resting in the mountains," the author complained. "Such disturbances of public order call for punishment."

The present season has proved such a disaster that Zakopane would probably welcome an influx of *bananowcy*, if only for the trickle-down effect on the local economy. It was until travel restrictions imposed under martial law were eased at the begin-

ning of February that the first holiday-makers began to arrive.

Plus, of course, a sprinkling of banana people distinguishable by their Polaroid sunglasses, fur coats, high-heeled boots and bored expressions, as if they really had been planning a holiday in St. Moritz but ended up in Zakopane by some ghastly mistake.

After a day or two in Zakopane, the attractions of Swiss ski resorts with their clockwork efficiency become apparent. Getting permission to ski on Kasprzyk presents much more of a challenge than the skiing itself.

"It's easy," said an experienced skier in Warsaw before hand. "All you have to do is show the police your passport and wait 24 hours for the permit to be granted. Then you get up at 6 a.m., get to the cable car by the time it opens at 7 and wait in line for three hours to go up the mountain."

"Alternatively, you can bribe the hotel doorman to do it for you."

As it turns out, the doorman may no longer work either.

Reagan Fires Attorney Who Tied Case to CIA

By Edward T. Pound
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has dismissed William H. Kennedy, the U.S. attorney in San Diego, for publicly confirming the identity of a key U.S. intelligence source who is the subject of a federal grand jury investigation.

Mr. Kennedy's dismissal was announced Monday night by a Justice Department spokesman.

The president acted after Mr. Kennedy, 51, refused to step down despite requests from the Justice Department. Last week, Attorney General William French Smith commanded that Mr. Reagan dismiss Mr. Kennedy.

Mr. Kennedy, who began his term in office last fall, serves as all U.S. attorneys, as an appointee of the president.

He angered his superiors in the Justice Department when he told the San Diego Union last month that the Central Intelligence Agency had played a role in blocking prosecution of the intelligence source, Miguel Nassar Haro, in a major criminal case. Mr. Nassar is the former chief of Mexico's national police.

The newspaper quoted Mr. Kennedy as saying that since November, the Justice Department had been withholding approval to indict Mr. Nassar in an \$8-million case involving automobile theft because the intelligence agency had advised the department that Mr. Nassar was its "most important source in Mexico and Central America."



William H. Kennedy

According to U.S. officials, Mr. Nassar provided crucial intelligence information to the United States, some involving the activities of guerrilla leaders from El Salvador and Guatemala.

Administration officials said that under Mr. Nassar, the Mexican national police conducted joint operations with the CIA and passed on sensitive information about Soviet and Cuban assistance to guerrilla forces in El Salvador.

Mr. Nassar was appointed head of Mexico's national police in January, 1977. He left the post last January and his whereabouts are unknown.

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White House, Democrats Indicate A Budget Compromise Is Possible

By John M. Berry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan and the speaker of the house, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., have signaled strongly for the first time that negotiations aimed at reducing the 1983 budget deficit may succeed.

The key appeared to be acceptance by the president of some cuts in the large planned increases in military spending and by congressional Democrats of a cap on automatic cost-of-living increases in various benefit programs, including Social Security. Some new revenue-raising measures, such as an import fee, may also be part of the compromise.

"I look forward to progress being made as soon as they come back from the Easter recess," Mr. Reagan said, referring in Congress. "That's why we are negotiating so much."

On Capitol Hill, Rep. O'Neill, a Massachusetts Democrat, declared, "There's a possibility, there really is a possibility, we could work something out." Referring to Mr. Reagan, the speaker added, "I don't think he's as hardened on defense as he was. As far as he can determine, Rep. O'Neill added, the president is 'still in earnest' only in insisting that last year's business and personal income tax cuts be reduced.

Signs of Movement

The signs of movement came as administration officials acknowledged the budget outlook has worsened as the economy has remained weak. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said that because of a weaker-than-expected economy and other developments, will take spending cuts of \$20 billion to \$30 billion on top of the

\$56 billion that Mr. Reagan proposed in February to hold the 1983 deficit to \$100 billion.

In other words, if no cuts are made and no taxes or other revenue-raising measures adopted, the 1983 deficit would be \$175 billion in \$185 billion. Observers said that a final budget compromise — if it can be reached as a result of the delicate three-way negotiations among the White House, the Republican-controlled Senate and the Democratic-controlled House — likely would still leave the deficit in the neighborhood of \$125 billion.

Mr. Reagan again said he believes the economy is "bottoming out of a recession," but he said he expected unemployment — already at a post-World War II record of 9 percent — to continue to increase for a while.

Mr. Baldridge, at a breakfast meeting, acknowledged that some large corporations could go bankrupt this year. "My instincts tell me there will be one or two," he said.

Murray L. Weidenbaum, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, also said the recession has hit bottom. "What we don't yet see are the signs of the upturn," he told the Washington Press Club. High interest rates are "the major sticking point," he added.

Neither the president nor Rep. O'Neill is participating in the direct negotiations among House and Senate leaders and James Baker 3d, a presidential aide. Four of the participants — the chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, Pete V. Domenici, Republican of New Mexico; the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, Robert J. Dole, Republican of Kansas; the chairman of the House Ways

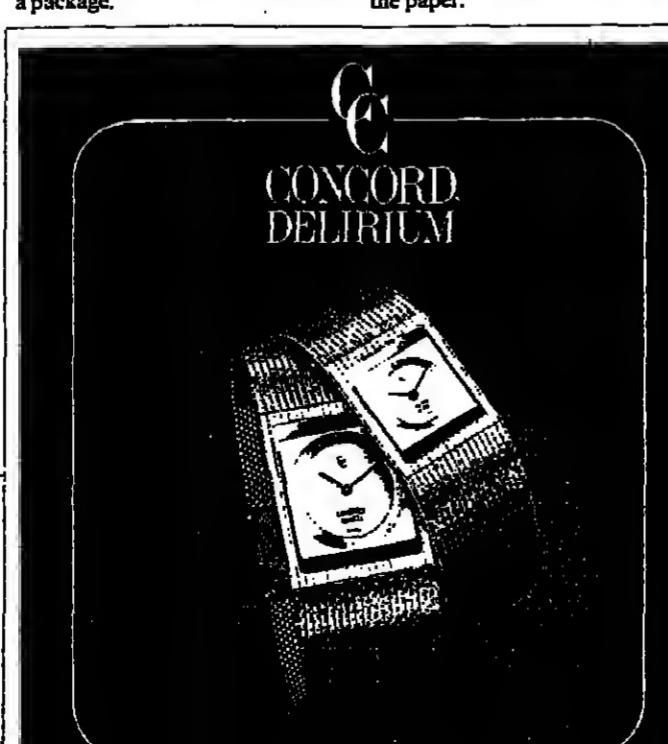
Allbritton Gives Unions Deadline On News Job Cuts

By Thomas W. Lippman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Joe L. Allbritton, who wants to buy the Daily News, has told the newspaper's unions that they would have to give up 1,600 jobs — about a third of the payroll — and accept a wage freeze and a five-year, no-strike contract.

Mr. Allbritton, a financier who owns The Washington Star and who operates eight smaller newspapers, gave the 11 unions until April 25 to agree on ways to cut costs by \$85 million a year. The \$85 million compares with an acknowledged loss of \$11 million last year and estimated potential losses of \$50 million this year and next for the newspaper, the largest-selling general-interest daily in the United States.

Mr. Allbritton and his aides met with the union officers for two hours Monday. It was his first meeting with the labor leaders since the Tribune Co. of Chicago, the owner of the Daily News, announced last week that he had been given the option to take over the paper.



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The Falklands Crisis . . .

What an odd juxtaposition: a British nuclear fleet has now set off for the far South Atlantic, to avenge an insult to 1,800 British shepherds and fishermen.

And what a lesson in the occasional futility of modern armament. Once this menacing armada arrives, what precisely is it to do? Blast the Falklands, and the Falklanders, into smithereens? Fortunately, the stately timetable of naval deployment gives diplomacy a chance. Almost certainly, that diplomacy will have to start in Washington.

As the resignation of Britain's Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington demonstrates, this is not simply a comic crisis. A peaceful outcome is hardly assured. Should those guns fire, serious U.S. interests could be at risk: many in the hemisphere will regard the United States as England's accomplice.

The Argentines defend their invasion as belated decolonization and they appeal for support from all countries, especially those in the Communist and Third World. Argentina has counted these islands as part of its national patrimony since it became independent, and notes that Britain's current title dates to an act of force in 1833.

London counters, persuasively, that virtually all the current inhabitants are of British descent and strongly desire British rule. The Argentine military has not only seized disputed territory, but holds some 1,800 unwilling hostages. The harsh terms decreed for their captivity — 60 days imprisonment for any "irreverent act" toward Argentine "patriotic symbols" — show that Buenos Aires has no illusions about where Falklanders' loyalties lie.

By sending two-thirds of its fleet, Britain has raised the stakes. Prime Minister Thatcher could not have survived doing less. Americans remember the passions uncorked when

its hostages were taken in Tehran and can appreciate how Britons feel. Their forces were caught off guard, and now the British Falklanders must suffer humiliation from one of the world's least appealing military dictatorships.

The ideal outcome is for Argentina to retreat, but that seems out of the question at the moment. Its uniformed leaders refuse, perhaps sensing that to step back could spell their own political doom. And they are betting that the British will not shell the very people they have come to protect. Still, given the temper in London, the room for maneuver is likely to be much reduced once the fleet arrives.

So diplomacy has a week or two of breathing room. Despite the Argentinian rebuff to President Reagan last week, the urgent American interest is to mediate a face-saving settlement. American credibility with both sides can help, but there is no sense pretending that Washington's relations with the two protagonists are symmetrical.

Argentina, while vocally anti-Communist, has repeatedly embarrassed Washington over both human rights and its willingness to trade with Moscow in the face of Soviet aggression. Beyond the national ties of commerce and enduring alliance, the current British government has established a special relationship with the Reagan administration, including its willingness to go out on Washington's limb over Central America.

In return, the Thatcher government is entitled to an all-out effort to persuade Argentina to back down. Other countries in the hemisphere denounce armed interventions regularly. Here is a chance for Washington to persuade them to act on their revisionism, isolate Argentina and force negotiation.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

. . . And Other Nations

The Falklands affair is so different from the kinds of crises we have come to expect and fear. There is, for instance, not the slightest aspect of a bloody guerrilla struggle. The scene is a largely barren archipelago. There has been no repression, no injustice. There are no hills or urban warrens for the fewer than 2,000 victims to retreat to. Argentina took control within hours.

So many crisis scenarios anticipate a climax building within minutes, or at most a few days. Here the countdown has been stretched to an almost tedious couple of weeks. At the dock as the fleet departed Britain, there was a positively nostalgic quality: soldiers bravely sailing off to defend their country's honor, which unquestionably had been defiled. A carrier called Invincible, aboard it a prince; who would have been surprised to see, among those waving good-bye, Claudette Colbert?

Yet the costs of the crisis, for both Britain and Argentina, may mount. Britain's foreign secretary became the first casualty, resigning. His steady hand had given Mrs. Thatcher her single international triumph in Zimbabwe. The prime minister, under fire already for her economic policies, now must carry the additional burden of what many

Britons see as an unspeakable affront to the national dignity. Whether the navy, having been restructured for other missions, can accomplish even its limited assignment of helping to restore British "administration" of the Falklands will be played out in slow motion in the South Atlantic.

The whole Argentine nation seems to be on an emotional jag. But there must come some sort of a diplomatic reckoning, if not also a military one, and after that the people will demand that the government return to the crushing cares it intended to flee by seizing the "Malvinas."

The worst of it is the contribution the seizure makes to a condition of global anarchy. The use of unprovoked force to resolve a grievance treatable by other means can be contagious. When something like this happens, and the aggressor is not held suitably to account, a great deal is lost in terms of future action by countries that have no connection with the conflict in question. The United States has a large and strong interest in seeing British administration of the Falklands restored. So do many other nations, some of which recognize that interest and some of which do not.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Academia and Industry

The presidents of five universities recently met in closed session with the brass of 11 big corporations. The subject was the rules that should govern the relationships between universities and business, especially in the sizing competition to commercialize new biotechnologies. Though the "elitist" composition of the academic delegation (Stanford, Harvard, Berkeley, MIT and Caltech — who else?) and the secrecy surrounding the session itself predictably attracted a good deal of irritated attention, the meeting's actual outcome — a short, unsigned document — hardly merited all the excitement.

There has been much talk and a lot of floundering around over the past several years concerning the need for new and closer relationships between academia and industry. Government wants industry to supplement its own declining support for research and development. Universities, caught between rising costs and declining support, are looking frantically for new sources of money, both from direct business investment in their research and from the commercialization of discoveries made by faculty members. Industry wants more access than the traditional one-day-a-week consulting relationship with academia's best brains. All three are aware that traditional American commercial dominance, especially in high-technology fields, is slipping, and that a principal cause is the country's slowness in getting the commercial practical good of its substantial research achievements.

But there are forces pulling strongly in the opposite direction. Closer relationships with

business inject a need for secrecy into the academic environment and can distort practices essential to successful research. Open and constant communication among scientists, prompt publication of results, freedom and encouragement to choose research projects solely for their intellectual interest, and a high priority assigned to teaching — these are among the elements that would be at risk.

The seemingly infinite possibilities for turning recombinant DNA into salable products has forced universities to face these pressures. Harvard debated and nearly approved a proposal to create its own company to be run by its faculty members. Stanford has struggled with conflicts over patent rights. MIT has accepted a \$125 million grant for a tightly affiliated biomedical research unit. Colleges and universities have been thrust into a new situation with little past experience and few precedents to draw on.

What the five university presidents produced last weekend does not really get to the problems. It is largely a statement of unexceptionable general principles, combined with hortatory language on the need to preserve "basic academic values" and so forth.

It winds up, disappointingly, as "an agenda of issues" not of "attempted" answers. Perhaps that was inevitable, considering the narrowness of the group. But the effort should not stop here. Universities, and science as a whole, would benefit from an attempt to hammer out rules to guide the development of new relationships with business that will not endanger academic science.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

April 7: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Strikebreakers Warned

HAMBURG — A terrorist circular of a decidedly Anarchist description was distributed on board the ships on which the British strikebreakers are quartered, warning that in the next few days one of the ships will be blown up. It runs: "For several weeks the Hamburg longshoremen have been at war with the capitalist murderers and the robbers of millions. Hitherto the dockers have kept quiet, but the fact that thousands of strikebreakers could be found to strengthen the backbone of these ship-owning scoundrels has prevented the locked-out men from getting justice. A terrible example will be made to show the German laboring classes the uselessness of the attitude of the Social Democratic Trade Union."

1907: Prehistoric Evidence Found

WASHINGTON — Evidence of a prehistoric culture indicating that man in small groups filtered into America from northeastern Asia over a period of thousands of years has been reported here by Dr. Hrdlicka, curator of physical anthropology of the Smithsonian Institute. The culture that Dr. Hrdlicka discovered from material taken from Kodiak island excavations may be a direct antecedent of the movements of the Mayas, Incas, Aztec and American Indians. Some of the art objects contain elements strikingly suggestive of those that were developed in Central America and Yucatan. A center of population just south of the Alaska peninsula had not been suspected hitherto.

Iran Preparing to Make a Theological Invasion

By Amir Taberi

PARIS — Heartened by their recent military victories against Iraq, Iran's religious rulers are preparing a massive ideological invasion of Moslem countries. Thousands of zealots from more than 20 Islamic countries are training in various Iranian cities to become "messengers of true Islam."

They are called "good Moslems," as opposed to bad ones, and are taught to be prepared to kill or die in the pursuit of their mission. Their message, based on Ayatollah Khomeini's teachings, could split the Moslem world, leading to a new schism with incalculable consequences.

Islam's greatest schism, that divided the faithful in Sunnis and Shiites for some 12 centuries, came to a theoretical end in 1949 when Sheikh Shaltut, the then-rector of the al-Azhar Mosque in Cairo and the Sunni's highest theological authority, signed his historic *fikra* or edict, declaring Shiism as a legitimate version of Islam.

A Center for Convergence was set up under Iranian theologian Ayatollah Mohammed-Taqi Qomi, virtually ending centuries of feuds that often led to pogroms and wars pitting Sunnis against Shiites.

Now many Sunni theologians want the famous Shaltut edict revoked so that the Shiites could, once again, be considered as heretics and excluded from the international Islamic community.

Last month, Tehran's mullahs held a seminar on "the ideal Islamic government" and interpreted the 1949 edict to mean that the Sunnis had, in fact, accepted the Shiite view and should now accept its logical consequences.

Sunni leaders have reacted angrily, accusing the mullahs of Tehran of "creating a

new religion in the name of Islam." The leader of the Moslem Brotherhood, Sheikh Omar al-Telmessani, only recently released from prison in Cairo, has rejected Khomeini's claim of representing the only "true version of Islam." Al-Telmessani's assertion that the Shiite differed "from Islam, even on principle," is seen in Tehran as an opening salvo in a coming Shiite-Sunni doctrinal war.

Differences between the two versions of Islam go far beyond mere form. Sunni Islam has only three principles: belief in the oneness of God, belief in the legitimacy of Mohammed's mission and belief in the Day of Judgment.

Shiite Islam, accepting these three principles, adds two of its own: belief in Allah's justice and the concept of "imama."

Khomeini is using the principle of *imama* to hack his claim of ruling over a universal Islamic state, uniting the world's estimated 900 million Moslems.

According to Khomeini, power, being exclusively divine, cannot be exercised by mere mortals without the blessing of the Almighty. The City of God should be created in this world. Allah's justice must be meted out here and now. Mortal man resembles a child who is in need of a *wali* (custodian). This *wali* is the *imam* (commander of the faithful) who exercises all power on behalf of Allah.

As imam, Khomeini considers himself the only source of legitimacy and legality in "administering the affairs of the faithful." All other governments of Moslem countries are "stupid, illegitimate and illegal." Rulers refusing to surrender to the imam must be

"put to the sword and dispatched to hell where they shall roost forever."

The Tehran seminar described Islam as "a religion of the poor and the oppressed" that should serve "as a weapon in revolutionary wars against the rich and the corrupt."

Borrowing heavily from the Marxist language, the turbanned seminarians portrayed an Islam which "far from being an opium of the masses" would "wake them up from the sleep of centuries, putting a sword in their hands and sending them into battle against the forces of Satan."

Conservative mullahs, now on the losing side in Tehran, have already spoken of the regime's "drift toward Islamic Marxism."

The surface similarity between Khomeiniism and Marxism is truly striking. The *maztabat* (the dispossessed) replace the "proletariat" while the "bourgeoisie" appears as the *mustahabat* (the rich). The former's *jihad* (holy war) against the latter, recalls the Marxist concept of class struggle. In Khomeini's *jame-e-towhid* (the unitarian society) there would be "no government, no classes and no oppression."

Even the Leninist concept of "the party of the vanguard" is retained in the form of Hezb-e-Allah (the Party of Allah) which is charged with the task of achieving a world revolution.

Iran's leftists are angry at the mullahs' adoption of their revolutionary clichés. The urban guerrilla chief, Massoud Rajavi, recently accused Khomeini of "even stealing our language."

Traditionalist Moslems, however, say that Khomeiniism is becoming a vehicle for Communism in Islamic nations. The origi-

nal hope that Khomeiniism would be a religious rampart against leftist ideologies is now seen by conservative mullahs as an illusion.

Moslem masses, even in the USSR's Asian republics, have largely remained indifferent or hostile toward Communism, largely because of its atheistic stance. Khomeiniism is now offering "a Communism in which Marx wears the mask of Allah," in the words of Iranian sociologist Nasser Zamani.

This is, perhaps, one reason for the unconditional support Khomeini receives from most pro-Moscow Communist parties in the Middle East, including notably, those of Iran, Iraq, Egypt, Turkey and Afghanistan.

Khomeiniism is fast moving toward opening up purely religious battlegrounds throughout the Moslem world. It promises Allah's justice here and now, even declaring that the Prophet himself "failed to understand the promise of Islam." It is thus propelling itself into positions from which nothing short of total war against other Moslem governments would be theoretically possible.

Who would benefit from a Moslem world plunged into revolution and religious schism probably for years, if not decades?

Ayatollah Mohammad-Reza Golpayegan, one of the top six Shiite authorities and until recently a close Khomeini ally, has warned that "the day the entire Moslem world is plunged into a sea of fire and blood as a result of hasty measures."

The end of the 1949 unity edict threatens to return the Moslem world to those centuries of internecine feuds that kept Moslems fighting each other while the West was emerging from its Renaissance and shaping the Industrial Revolution.

C/1982, International Herald Tribune.

-Letters-

Japanese Autos.

The demise of the American automobile industry, and the phenomenal success of the Japanese, has very little to do with dumping or trade barriers, which may or may not exist. The fact is that the Japanese offer a superior product at a price which is far from cheap compared with the cost of our automobiles.

When I spent about \$8,000 and \$10,000 for a car, I have the right to get my money's worth, which is seldom the case with American cars. The rate of recalls of Detroit cars, from the cheapest to the most luxurious, has become a joke, if a sad one. Let's face it: if the American automobile industry is to survive, it has to do a lot more than point an accusing finger at Japan's trade policies and pressure our government into curbing Japanese imports.

Let's start by building a good, comfortable, economical, attractive vehicle which doesn't fall apart, and has enough guts to get out of its own way. The Japanese are doing it, and they have been in this business a lot less time than the U.S. automobile manufacturers. For that matter, so do the Germans, the French, the Swedes and even the Indians! And, believe it or not, the British are finally catching up too. But it is a task for both labor and management to get together and work out a solution, otherwise neither party will be around for very long, while the bread lines will get even longer!

BEN ROSE

Nice, France.

On Evolution

Regarding "Against Evolution" (IHT, March 10): Perhaps Mr. Stockell would like to outline his "irrefutable evidence" which states that we were molded from a piece of clay?

While the Bible was not a bad book, and while religion has certainly served its purpose, the collapse of THESE fairy tales and myths — although still quite a few years away — is simply a matter of evolution, i.e. a process of gradual development. The said religious resolutions of many inhabitants of our planet are virtually a menace to our progression. Time is approaching where many and most shall be concentrating on living in their present with a view towards their future, occasionally referring to their past. Such will be progress.

It may well be interesting to note that Darwin rejected his own theory prior to his death. It is also interesting to speculate that he did so out of guilt and fear since he, like millions of others then and even now, was indoctrinated at an early age with the belief that if he does not believe, he will go to hell.

TERENCE P. BAKER,
Kumla, Sweden.

Nicaragua Aid

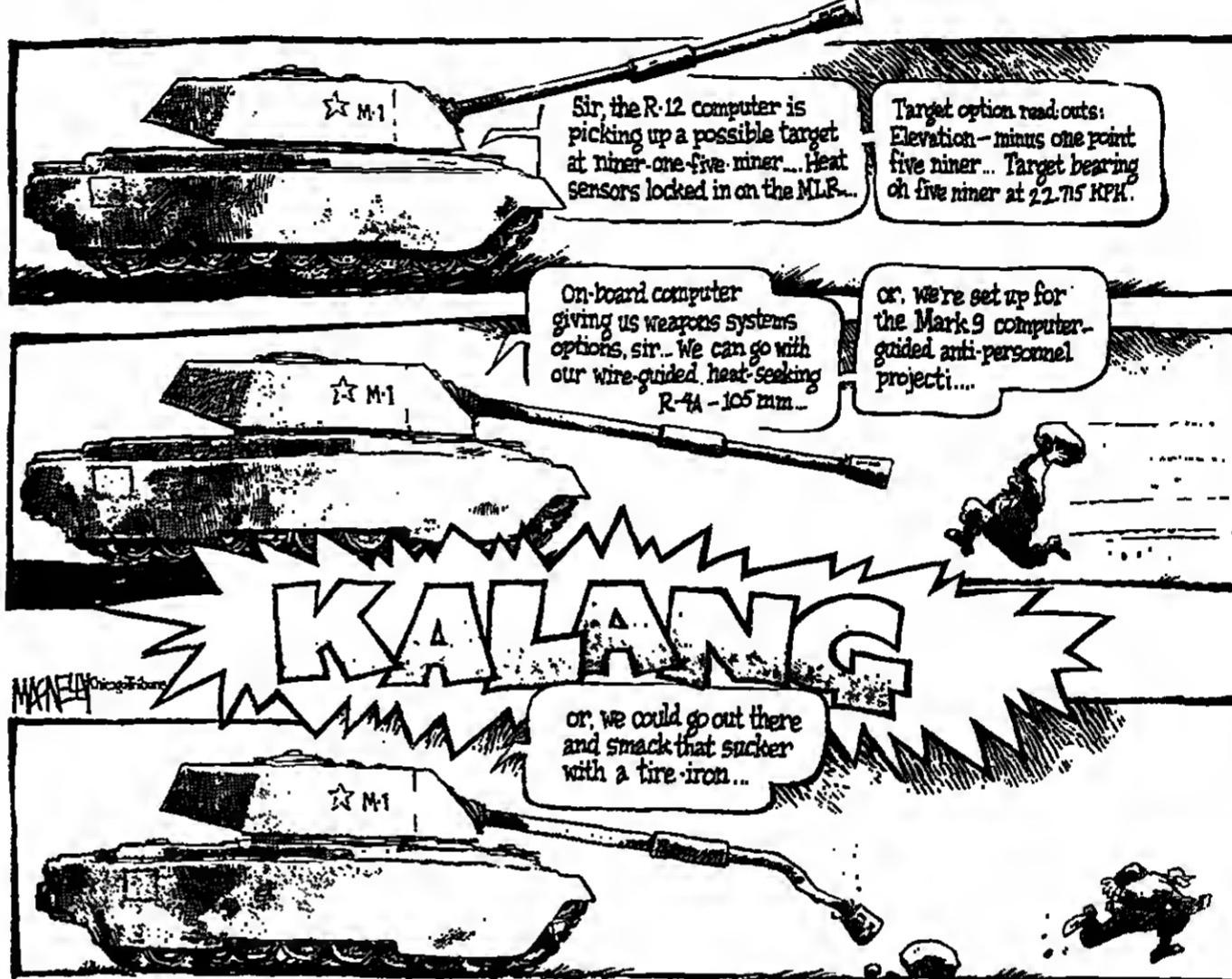
Rather than recruit members of the Green Berets to infiltrate Nicaragua at a cost of \$100,000 per man per year, the White House could send a doctor, engineer and teacher for the same amount and instead of blowing up bridges, try to build a few across the gulf of economic disparity that separates North and South.

DAVID D. GREEN.

Santiago de Compostela, Spain.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor," and must include the writer's address and signature. Priority is given to letters that are brief and do not request anonymity. Letters may be abridged. We are unable to acknowledge all letters, but value the views of readers who submit them.

C/1982, The Washington Post.



Reagan and the Search for a U.S. 'World View'

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — It's not certain yet, so the White House doesn't want to noise it around, but the Reagan administration is thinking seriously about having a foreign policy.

You can call it a grand strategy, if you prefer, or a "conceptual framework" or a "world view." Whatever, it comes down to an effort to pull together all the loose strands of U.S. concerns and purposes in East-West relations, North-South relations, the Third World, Poland, Central America, the Alliance, the Mideast — whatever. That is the first, internal step.

After 14 months of threat clearing and false starts — a definitive presidential "foreign policy" speech shelved, a "State of the World" message withheld — the president himself, I'm told, has set up an interagency task force to work. They are struggling to resolve the outside contradictions and cross-purposes: arms buildup with arms control; allied harmony with the

After Return of Sinai, Gulf Arabs Hope for Normal Ties to Egypt

By Henry Tanner
New York Times Service

DOHA, Qatar — The Arab governments of the Gulf are eager to see Egypt resume its traditional central role in the Arab world once Israel has completed its withdrawal from Sinai on April 25.

But officials here see no spectacular reconciliation with Cairo and no sudden personal gestures or changes in policies. Normalization with Cairo will necessarily be gradual and slow, they say, and may take years to complete.

For one thing, bitterness over what the Arabs regard as Egypt's betrayal of them in signing the Camp David peace accords with Israel is still strong in the Gulf countries, where Palestinians, Syrians and Lebanese by the hundreds of thousands make up a large part of the work force.

More important, President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt has gone out of his way to convince the leaders of the Gulf nations that he will not go back on the peace treaty and the establishment of normal diplomatic relations with Israel. He has also said he will not renounce what he called Egypt's "special relationship" with the United States.

Mr. Mubarak has won respect in the Gulf for saying the same things to the Americans, the Israelis and the Arabs. He is seen as a man who maintains his dignity and can be tough. His predecessor, Anwar Sadat, was believed by many in the Arab world to have let himself be humiliated repeatedly by Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Isra-

el. The plan, or a variation of it, may have a better chance now, officials in the Gulf region believe. The plan called for Israeli withdrawal to its pre-1967 borders, for the creation of an Palestinian state in the occupied territories and for recognition of the right of all nations in the region to live in peace within their borders. Israel rejected the plan, but the Reagan administration regarded it at least for a while as a possible basis for negotiation.

According to reliable sources, the Saudis are contemplating a call for a Geneva-type conference with Soviet and Palestinian participation to take up the Fahd plan, named for Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia. In 1977, just before Sadat went to Jerusalem to begin his rapprochement with Israel, the Soviet Union and the United States had begun to edge cautiously toward agreement on such a conference.

Potential Role
Egypt, officials in Gulf nations say, would have an important role to play in any conference. This would go far to end their isolation.

Gulf Arabs, according to Western diplomats, plan a new diplomatic offensive because they believe that otherwise all political action in the region will be dangerously frozen. The Reagan administration cannot be counted on to take any initiative in the Middle East, Gulf officials say, and the talks about Palestinian autonomy are not viable after the recent events on the West Bank.

Canny Action
When Mr. Mubarak refused last month to go to Jerusalem, he was given credit here not only for a show of character but also for canny anticipation of an Israeli trap. The visit would have taken place just before the Israelis moved against the elected mayors in the occupied West Bank, leading to an eruption of violence, and this would have discredited Mr. Mubarak in the Arab world for many months, Western diplomats say.

Authoritative sources say Saudi Arabia and the other Gulf nations intend to revive the eight-point Fahd plan for an overall Middle East settlement, which was rejected by a majority of Arab leaders last fall.

Ulster Politicians Denounce Plan of U.K. for Assembly

The Associated Press

LONDON — Leaders of all the major factions in Northern Ireland have denounced the British government's plan for an elected assembly. A Catholic leader called it a "futile exercise" and a Protestant termed it a "double-cross."

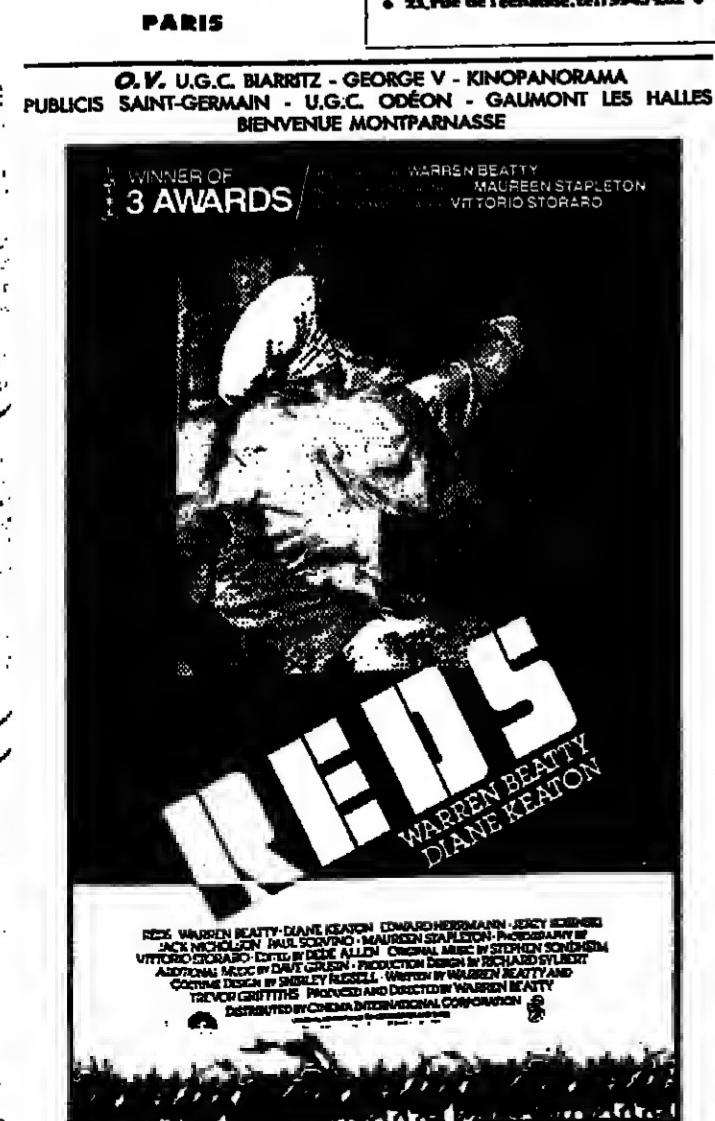
"Britain must realize that nothing short of her total withdrawal from Ireland will bring peace to our country," said David O'Connell, vice president of Sinn Fein, the IRA's political front.

If the plan announced Monday by Northern Ireland Secretary James Prior is put into effect, assembly elections for 78 members would be held this fall. This part of the country has been ruled directly by London since March, 1972, when the Protestant-controlled provincial parliament was dissolved.

Mr. Prior's plan, which is subject to Parliament's approval, centers on electing an advisory assembly to which London would restore limited social and economic powers one by one.

WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT

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PARIS PROTEST — Thousands of Jews demonstrated Monday in Paris after the slaying Saturday of Yosef Barsimontov, an Israeli diplomat. The crowd demanded the closure of the Palestine Liberation Organization's offices in Paris, but Claude Cheysson, France's minister for external relations, said Tuesday there was no sign of PLO involvement in the killing.

Arab Town on New Sinai Border Fears It Will Be 'Another Berlin'

By David K. Shipley
New York Times Service

RAFAH, Israeli-Occupied Gaza Strip — A chain-link fence, 7 feet high and topped by barbed wire, is being erected through the center of this dusty town of 60,000 Palestinians. It slices across streets, cuts through yards and winds among houses, separating merchants from their markets, farmers from their crops, fathers from their sons.

As of April 25, when Israel is scheduled to complete its pullback from Sinai, the fence will be the new border between Israel and Egypt. A single gate will allow selected residents with special passes to move back and forth, if they have property on both sides. But for most of Rafah's citizens, the city will be absolutely divided.

"Berlin," said one resident, Hatten Nawaja, "I don't want it to be like Berlin, with one brother on one side and one on the other."

The case of Rafah has put an odd twist in the conventional images of alignments in the Middle East, for it was Israel that pushed hard for a solution that would spare the Arab residents the hardship they will now endure, and it was Egypt that refused to put humanitarian considerations ahead of politics.

Modern Rafah began as a small town in Palestine under the British mandate, and it grew and spread and spilled over into adjacent Sinai in the absence of a fenced international frontier.

According to the official, the burden is on Israel, not on Egypt, to prove that it can maintain normal relations with the one Arab country that has made peace with it.

He added that the threat of freezing the normalization of Egyptian-Israeli relations or the threat of recalling an ambassador even temporarily were means of political pressure that were not available to Egypt before the Camp David accords and that no other Arab nation had ever had. Mr. Mubarak could not fail to use such pressure if Israel continued its expansion, he said.

Egyptian military government — residents say they could move back and forth freely. Since the 1967 war, when Israel took control of both Sinai and the Gaza Strip, the town has developed in complete disregard of the old border. Now, under the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, only Sinai will go back to Egypt, and the Gaza Strip will remain under Israeli jurisdiction.

The treaty provides that the border coincide with the line established in 1906 by a joint commission of Turkey, Britain and Egypt. There are still disputes between Israel and Egypt about the precise location of this line — and 15 points along it have not been resolved — but there is no doubt that it went through what is now the heart of Rafah.

Israeli Proposal
Several months ago, Israel's defense minister, Ariel Sharon, proposed redrawing the border around the town to place Rafah either wholly within the Gaza Strip or wholly within Egypt. His concerns were described by officials as both humanitarian and security-oriented. He did not want to demolish houses to make a plowed security strip, but he was said to be worried about terrorists who might infiltrate across a border that would be hard to police if it ran through congested neighborhoods.

Egypt refused to redraw the line, however. If it took all of Rafah into its territory, the argument went, Palestinian nationalists would have raised a cry over Egyptian annexation of part of what they still call Palestine. If the town had been placed entirely within the Gaza Strip, some Egyptians would certainly have criticized President Hosni Mubarak for giving away Egyptian territory.

The Egyptians did agree to slight alterations of the border to avoid cutting houses in half, and the Israelis decided not to demolish buildings: the 130-foot-wide (40-meter) security strip the Israelis have bulldozed along the fence stops at the town's edge, narrowing to a thin zone as it enters the built-up area.

"The fence is going to be minimal," a high-ranking Israeli officer

said. "definitely not satisfying the security people. We'll try it out and see how it works."

As the fence is built, yard by yard, the certainty of division solidifies. But one uncertainty that has not yet been removed is the question of what is going to happen to the 516 families who live in Camp Canada, a slum named after the Canadian UN force once stationed there.

They have been uprooted before. They are families that fled in the 1948 war to a refugee camp here. Then in the early 1970s, Israel let them move from the camp to Camp Canada, where they built their own houses. Now Camp Canada will be in Egyptian territory, and its residents are Palestinian.

The residents have been told nothing about their future. But officials said Israel had asked Egypt to allow them to stay where they are. If Egypt refuses, an Israeli official said, they will probably gradually move out over the next six months, be compensated for their houses by the Egyptian government and be helped by Israel to build new houses on a tract of land in northwest Rafah.

"We call the Palestinians on the Egyptian side should remain there," the Israeli official said. "But if Egypt cannot accept the idea that they should stay put, then we're ready to take them back and resettle them."

Abe Fortas Dies at 71; Was High Court Justice

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Abe Fortas, 71, who became the first U.S. Supreme Court justice in history to resign under fire when he left the court in disgrace 13 years ago, died Monday of a heart attack.

Two weeks ago, Mr. Fortas ar-

rued his decision to stay on as chief justice.

Months later, the disclosure of Mr. Fortas' financial link to Mr. Wolfson became public. Mr. Fortas, although denying any wrongdoing, resigned under the threat of impeachment. He conceded that the \$20,000 fee was intended to be the first of a series of annual \$20,000 payments for the rest of his life and, in the event of his death, for the life of his wife, for "continuing services" to the foundation.

HARMONIOUS RELATIONS

Mr. Fortas said the foundation had "tendered" the fee "in the hope that I would find time and could undertake, consistently with my court obligations, studies and writings connected with the work of the foundation ... in the field of harmonious racial and religious relations."

At the time, Mr. Wolfson was serving a one-year prison term for illegal stock manipulation.

Born in Memphis, Tenn., on June 19, 1910, Mr. Fortas graduated from Southwestern College in Memphis and from the Yale University Law School. Before arriving in Washington in the 1930s, he taught at the Yale Law School for four years. He then helped found one of the capital city's most prestigious law firms — originally called Arnold, Fortas & Porter but now known as Arnold & Porter.

OBITUARIES

gued his first case before the Supreme Court since he left it. Shortly before that March 22 appearance, Mr. Fortas said that he would continue practicing law "until my clients retire me or the Lord retires me."

Mr. Fortas resigned from the court May 15, 1969, following the disclosure that he had agreed to accept a \$20,000 annual fee from a foundation headed by an impulsive financier, Louis E. Wolfson.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS

Mr. Fortas had been named to the high court four years earlier by President Lyndon B. Johnson. In his relatively brief tenure on the court, Mr. Fortas established himself as a deep thinker and a staunch member of the predominant liberal wing under Chief Justice Earl Warren.

One of Mr. Fortas' best-known opinions while on the court extended to juvenile offenders: the right to a lawyer's help and to other protections enjoyed by adults charged with crimes.

Mr. Fortas was a Washington insider long before he became a Supreme Court justice, most notably as a trusted counsel and adviser to Johnson.

While he was in private law practice, Mr. Fortas was appointed in 1963 by the Supreme Court to argue on behalf of a Florida prisoner inmate in a case that led to a landmark decision allowing penniless people charged with serious crimes a right to free legal help.

He also won appeals to the court that overturned teachers' loyalty oaths and established the precedent that an accused person is not criminally responsible if his unlawful act was the result of mental disease or mental defect.

Johnson had named Mr. Fortas to the court to replace Arthur Goldberg, who resigned to become the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.

REPUBLICANS BALKED

Three years after Mr. Fortas took the oath as an associate justice, Warren informed Johnson of his desire to retire as chief justice. Johnson sought to name Mr. Fortas as the new chief justice but Senate Republicans balked.

They used as ammunition the disclosure that Mr. Fortas had been paid \$15,000 from donations solicited by former law partners for lecturing at a summer law school seminar. In the impasse,

Warren Oates

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — Warren Oates, 52, who played a series of shirtless drifters and murderous hoodlums in such films as "Dillinger" — in which he played the title role — and "The Wild Bunch," died Saturday of a heart attack.

Mr. Oates' most memorable role may have been the slovenly, Peeping Tom police officer in "In the Heat of the Night," which starred

BOLIVIAN GENERAL APPOINTS CABINET

United Press International

LA PAZ — Bolivia's military president, Gen. Celso Torrelio, has named a new Cabinet and said that he wants a return to democracy by 1984.

All 18 Cabinet members resigned Monday, apparently on orders from the military, to clear the way for a new government, and Gen. Torrelio appointed four more civilians, bringing their total in the government to 10.

Gen. Torrelio urged "a constructive dialogue" of social, economic and political forces and said he supported any talk that would result in progress toward restoring a constitutional government by 1984.



Abe Fortas in 1965.

Rod Steiger. On television, Mr. Oates hooded his bad-guy character in "Have Gun — Will Travel" and as Jack Lord's no-account sidekick on "Stoney Burke."

Jabar Rasulov

MOSCOW (UPI) — Jabar Rasulov, 68, the Communist Party leader of the Soviet republic of Tadzhikistan, has died suddenly, Tas reported Monday.

Alfred G. Ward

WASHINGTON (WP) — Alfred G. Ward, 73, a retired admiral who was commander of the Atlantic Fleet during the U.S. Navy's "quarantine" of Cuba in the missile crisis of November, 1962, died Saturday.

Richard Henry

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M. (UPI) — Richard Henry, 52, copydesk supervisor at the Albuquerque Journal, died Sunday. He was a copy editor at the International Herald Tribune from 1970 to 1978.

Mr. Henry also had worked for the New York Daily News, the New York World-Telegram and Sun and other East Coast newspapers in the United States. He is survived by his wife, Nina, and two sons, Michael and Pierre.

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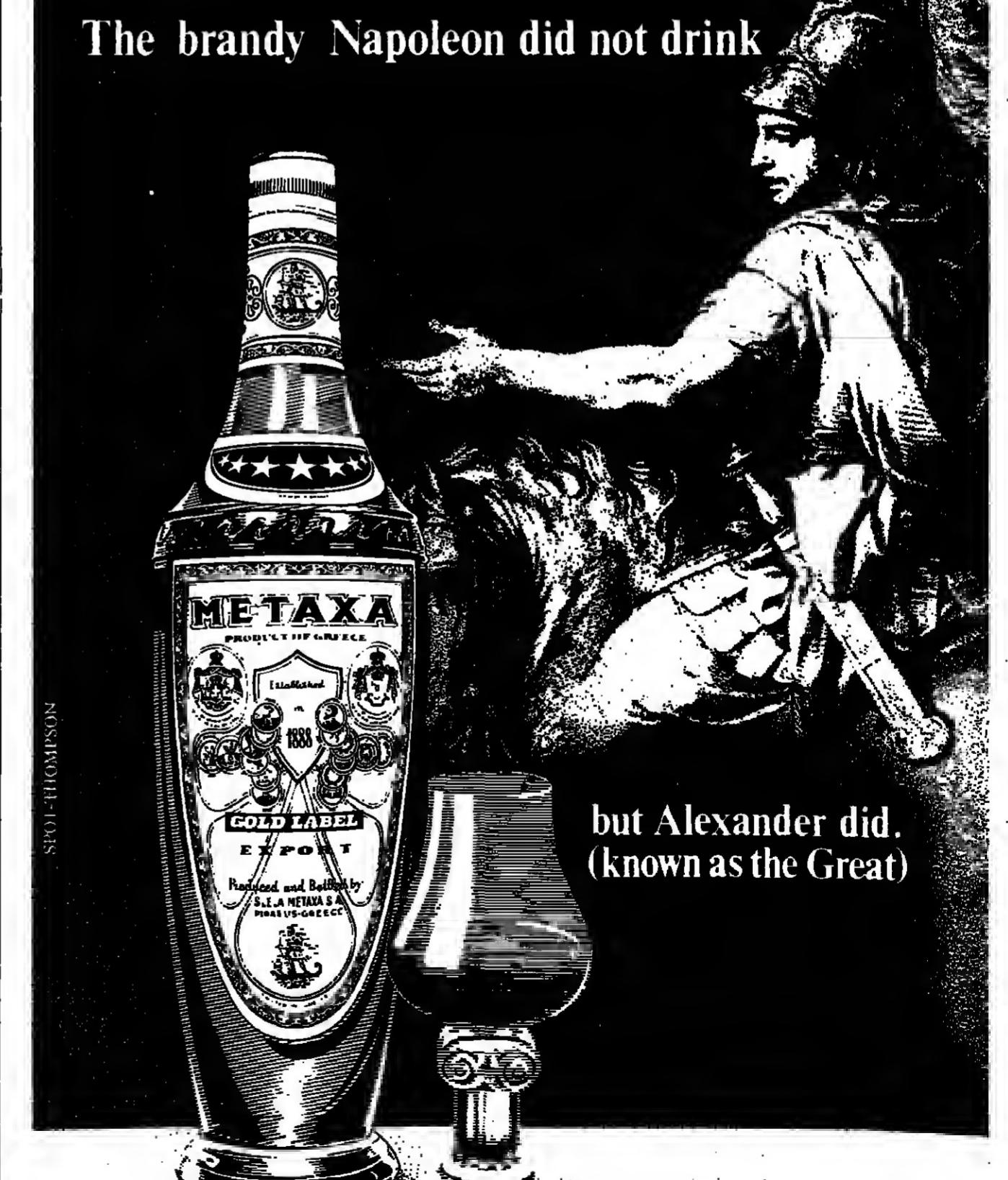
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A Top-Notch French Film of Murder, Greed

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — "L'Etoile du Nord" lights up the screen season and may be its example inaugurate a beneficial turn in French moviemaking. It is not a great film, but its success reflects an appreciation of professional competence in writing, direction and performance.

Based on a Georges Simenon novel, its story captures and retains attention and it provides two popular players, Simone Signoret and Philippe Noiret, with opportunities to which they rise triumphantly.

The story is one of homicide, greed and lust, but it is not in the detective fiction vein. No pipe-puffing Maigret stalks the scene. The identity of the culprit is disclosed at once. He is a down-at-the-heels Frenchman of the 1930s, depressed who has tried his fortunes in Egypt and, having come to the end of the line there, decides to head for home.

On his return voyage he falls in with a dancer of loose ways, and back in Europe he decides to murder her, for which man she has seduced on the boat. The down-and-outer crushes his victim's skull with a water jug in a compartment of the "Etoile du Nord" express train and makes off with a suitcase crammed with bank notes. He takes refuge with the dancer's family in a Charleroi boardinghouse, charming its elderly proprietress — her mother — with boastful fables.

The decent, generous landlady develops a penchant for her blood-stained lodger. Her affection for him is not romantic, but a deep, protective devotion. When she learns of his crime, she is at first incredulous, and then she would shield him from the law.

The scenes between the two distinguish the film, though the lengthy introduction to the situation is skillfully managed, always interesting and marked by a wry, cynical humor. The relationship of the murderous drifter and the woman who would serve him are beautifully and movingly suggested by Noiret and Signoret and there is useful support from Fanny Courcet as the bird-brained dancer, the catalyst of the man's moral disintegration. Pierre Granier-Deferre, though keeping the pace in low gear and taking too long in scoring points, endows the narrative with a binding reality with his intelligent direction.

"Boulevard des Assassins" by Bourvil Toulon is a different kettle of fish. With the best will in the world it is impossible to swallow most of its extravagance.

Arts Agenda

VIENNA — A new production of Smetana's "The Bartered Bride" will have its first performance April 23 at the State Opera in a staging by Otto Schenk and with design by Rolf Langner. Adam Fischer will conduct a cast headed by Lucia Popp, Karin Janssen, Helmut Zodda, Karl Edschmid and Erich Kunz. Later performances are scheduled for April 28, May 1, 6, 8, 10, 14 and 29.

PARIS — Messier's "Cendrillon" in the production of the Nancy Opera, staged by Jean-Claude Avary and designed by Bertrand Arnould, will be at the Salle Favart [Opera Comique] for a total of seven performances from April 17 to 30. Gustav Kuhn conducts and the cast is headed by Felicity Lott, Aldo Natini, Hildegard Heschke, Eberhard Buschow, Dale Dasing and Richard Van Allen.

LONDON — A new comic by the Spanish composer Joaquin Rodrigo will be given its world premiere April 13 at Royal Festival Hall by the British cellist Julian Lloyd Webber. It is a double bill with the London Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Jesus Lopez-Cobos.



Simone Signoret, Philippe Noiret in "L'Etoile du Nord."

It may be based on facts, but that is no excuse. As fiction, almost all of it rings ludicrously false and is more likely to evoke sardonic grins than the sought-for indignation with its ridiculous whoop-de-do.

A journalist visiting a Riviera town that is seeking to expand into a luxury resort is troubled by nightmarish happenings and sets out to discover what is what. The community's major looks, talks and behaves like an underworld overlord on the rampage. He has an old woman bumped off to acquire the property she had refused to sell him and among the victims of his machinations are a cat, a casino belle, her protector and two adolescent children. He also beats his wife and at the conclusion his goons are moving in on the inquisitive reporter who has unwisely confided that he intends to expose the scandals in a novel.

With melodrama exploding in

every reel, this lurid movie stubbornly refuses to come to any recognizable theatrical life. Véron Lanoux plays its oily villain straight, where just touching the role with a seriocomic aspect might have lightened its burden. Nothing of the energy and fire of a crusading newsmen suggesting instead a languid, frightened bore dilettante who has strayed by mistake into low company. Only Stéphane Audran as the badman's long-suffering wife succeeds in direct communication with the audience. The others are so many marionettes trapped in a Punch and Judy show about misconduct in high offices.

* * *

Two German prize-winners have made their Paris debut: "Die Blaue Zeit," billed as "Les Années de Plomb" (The Linden Time), which won the Golden Lion

at the 1981 Venice festival, is a study of two daughters of a stern Protestant clergymen from whom they have apparently inherited the messianic itch. Electrified by the events of '81, they take to world-saving, each in her own way.

The first edits a women's political review and the second joins a terrorist gang, is arrested and imprisoned. The editor visits her sister in captivity and they have long talks as their formative years are seen in retrospect. When news that the jailed woman has committed suicide arrives, her sister suspects foul play and investigates, but a weekly journal of wide circulation to whom she offers her findings rejects her report.

Margarethe von Trotta recounts the case obliquely, probing the differing attitudes of the two women, based on the Ensslin sisters, as a psychologist might, while neglecting cinematic possibilities such as the terrorism that brings the second woman to her doom. The approach is serious in its intent, but the result is a film of more talk than dramatization. Just as Lampe and Barbara Sukowa are the heroines.

"Taxi Zam Klo" has been accorded the Max Ophuls prize, though it in no way resembles the polished work of Ophuls.

It was written and directed by Frank Rippohl, who appears in the leading role as a homosexual schoolteacher. His after-school adventures are depicted in the terms of hard-core skin flicks. As Rippohl's screen image is a cross between Rip Van Winkle before he went to sleep and Fagin of "Oliver Twist," it might have been more sagacious to have selected an actor of less extraordinary looks.

His strange appearance adds a sinister note to what he has written, his script being designed not simply as a shocker but as a protest against repression. It exposes graphically the Berlin homosexual Bohemia and voices the problems of its inhabitants, who seem to suffer little repression but deep melancholy. At the end, the Rippohl mouthpiece is despairing, contemplating suicide. George Moore once wrote that God gave all the women men don't want. This semi-documentary implies that men get all the men women don't want.

Scottish Ballet Stages 'Romeo'

By Noel Goodwin
International Herald Tribune

GLASGOW — A major new production for The Scottish Ballet's touring repertory is the evening-length "Romeo and Juliet," with John Cranko's choreography to the Prokofiev music. It is the first time this version has been staged by a British company. Artistic director Peter Darrell thought it would make a change from his own ballets and suit the dancers in his company, and they appear to have a popular success with it.

Cranko, who died in 1973, first staged the ballet in 1958 for the company of La Scala, but after some changes it found a more lasting home with the Stuttgart Ballet when he became director there three years later. With its lighter, more colloquial treatment of the Shakespeare story than that of the Bolshoi Ballet, Cranko's distinctive style in turn influenced Kenneth MacMillan's Royal Ballet production of 1965, though there are points of contrast as well as similarity.

As staged in Glasgow by George Tsimringides of Stuttgart, it sets the fate of the lovers against a background seemingly given over more to carnival gaiety than to family feuding. The swordplay is in the cause of street rivalry rather than fierce hatred with Romeo and his compatriots much given to the company of Gypsy girls in the marketplace, and Juliet's dutiful daughter until her hallooing encounter with Romeo stands the world on its head for both of them.

Their roles are to be taken in turn by four pairs of dancers, of which two were seen in Glasgow. In Elaine McDonald the Scottish company has a hallerina of established international caliber and the sets and costumes by Jürgen Rose look attractive, except in "Friar Lawrence's forest retreat and an unconvincing tomb scene. Bramwell Tovey, the company's music director, conducted a spirited, expressive account of Prokofiev's music, finely shaded in the quieter scenes but with the strings apt to sound summerged at other times.

Further performances of "Romeo and Juliet" on The Scottish Ballet tour: Edinburgh, April 13-20; Inverness, April 27-29; Bristol, May 4-5; and Belfast, May 18-19.

Temporary Unit Planned at Wolf Trap After Fire

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Directors of Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts, whose central pavilion was destroyed by fire Sunday night, say they hope most of 1982's events can be staged in a temporary structure according to Robert K. Gray, board chairman of the Wolf Trap Foundation.

The cause of the fire at the \$5-million, 6,500-seat Filene Center is being investigated. Fire officials have not ruled out arson.

Wolf Trap opened in 1971 in Vienna, Va., about 15 miles (25 kilometers) from Washington. Tickets for many performances have been sold for the season beginning June 8.

Gray said the foundation's board appointed U.S. Postmaster General William Bolger chairman of a nationwide fund-raising drive on Monday. Offers to help rebuild the center were coming in, including a promise from President Reagan to do "whatever we can to see that the show goes on."

'New World' Festival

By Stewart Russell

Miami — Three major playwrights, the Israel Philharmonic and hundreds of other guest artists will display their talents in June at the first New World Festival of Arts, an attempt to put Miami firmly on the U.S. cultural map.

Renowned for many things, but rarely for cultural initiative, Miami is making a mighty effort to establish its artistic credentials with a three-week musical, theatrical and dance extravaganza billed as the biggest event of its kind ever staged in the United States.

Tennessee Williams, Edward Albee and Lanford Wilson are all writing new works for the festival. Williams says his play will be called "Now, the Cats With Jeweled Claws." No one knows what it's about. Albee is completing "The Man Who Had Three Arms" ("It's about a man who had three arms," he told a Washington Post interviewer recently), and Wilson, who wrote the Broadway hits "Talley's Folly" and "The Fifth of July," says the action in his nine-character play will occur after a "nuclear event."

The festival, June 4 through June 26, will offer 213 performances, concerts and exhibitions, including 27 world premieres, said its executive director, Robert Herman, who came to Miami in 1973 to be general manager of the Greater Miami Opera Association after 10 years at New York's Metropolitan Opera as assistant general manager.

The emphasis of the New World Festival is on the new and that has brought some complaints from traditionalists. They believe the festival would have more appeal locally if it included, for example, some works by composers more familiar to the average music lover than Bruno D'Ascoli, Michael Colgrass and Leon Kirchner.

But Herman said that, while he wants local people to attend, the festival will stand or fall by its appeal to visitors from elsewhere in the United States, from Latin America and, to some extent, from Europe.

The festival budget is coming in part from tourist taxes paid by hotel guests in Dade County and in part from corporate sponsors. Herman said the festival will break even if it has ticket sales of \$1.7 million. At last report sales totaled about \$300,000.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices April 6

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Market Summary

April 6, 1982

Dow Jones Averages

Open High Low Close Chg. % Chg. %

20 Ind. 112.00 112.00 111.90 111.90 +1.10 +1.0%

30 Ind. 120.00 120.00 119.90 119.90 +1.00 +0.8%

50 Ind. 128.00 128.00 127.90 127.90 +1.00 +0.8%

100 Ind. 136.00 136.00 135.90 135.90 +1.00 +0.7%

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800 Ind. 192.00 192.00 191.90 191.90 +1.00 +0.7%

900 Ind. 200.00 200.00 199.90 199.90 +1.00 +0.7%

1000 Ind. 208.00 208.00 207.90 207.90 +1.00 +0.7%

1200 Ind. 216.00 216.00 215.90 215.90 +1.00 +0.7%

1400 Ind. 224.00 224.00 223.90 223.90 +1.00 +0.7%

1600 Ind. 232.00 232.00 231.90 231.90 +1.00 +0.7%

1800 Ind. 240.00 240.00 239.90 239.90 +1.00 +0.7%

2000 Ind. 248.00 248.00 247.90 247.90 +1.00 +0.7%

2200 Ind. 256.00 256.00 255.90 255.90 +1.00 +0.7%

2400 Ind. 264.00 264.00 263.90 263.90 +1.00 +0.7%

2600 Ind. 272.00 272.00 271.90 271.90 +1.00 +0.7%

2800 Ind. 280.00 280.00 279.90 279.90 +1.00 +0.7%

3000 Ind. 288.00 288.00 287.90 287.90 +1.00 +0.7%

3200 Ind. 296.00 296.00 295.90 295.90 +1.00 +0.7%

3400 Ind. 304.00 304.00 303.90 303.90 +1.00 +0.7%

3600 Ind. 312.00 312.00 311.90 311.90 +1.00 +0.7%

3800 Ind. 320.00 320.00 319.90 319.90 +1.00 +0.7%

4000 Ind. 328.00 328.00 327.90 327.90 +1.00 +0.7%

4200 Ind. 336.00 336.00 335.90 335.90 +1.00 +0.7%

4400 Ind. 344.00 344.00 343.90 343.90 +1.00 +0.7%

4600 Ind. 352.00 352.00 351.90 351.90 +1.00 +0.7%

4800 Ind. 360.00 360.00 359.90 359.90 +1.00 +0.7%

5000 Ind. 368.00 368.00 367.90 367.90 +1.00 +0.7%

5200 Ind. 376.00 376.00 375.90 375.90 +1.00 +0.7%

5400 Ind. 384.00 384.00 383.90 383.90 +1.00 +0.7%

5600 Ind. 392.00 392.00 391.90 391.90 +1.00 +0.7%

5800 Ind. 400.00 400.00 399.90 399.90 +1.00 +0.7%

6000 Ind. 408.00 408.00 407.90 407.90 +1.00 +0.7%

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Goodrich Expects 1st Quarter Loss

Reuters
AKRON, Ohio — B.F. Goodrich, the tire and rubber company, said Tuesday it expects to report a loss from operations in the first quarter.

The company said that, in addition, the devaluation of the Mexican peso will result in a charge of about \$8 million in its first quarter results, but the entire effect of the devaluation on its Mexican subsidiaries will fall in that quarter.

A&P Says Action on Pension Plan Is Settled

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. said it had agreed in principle to settle a class-action lawsuit brought against its plan to terminate the company's pension program, which had been overfunded by about \$150 million.

The supermarket chain, which is 50.3-percent owned by the Tengeman Group of West Germany, also said Monday it expected to report a loss of about \$2.9 million for the final quarter and a loss of about \$31.6 million for the full year ended Feb. 27.

The settlement calls for A&P to increase benefits to the pension plan's participants — present employees as well as those who are already retired — by \$50 million. This will allow the pension plan to be terminated and will let approximately \$200 million revert to the company. A&P said the transfer of this money would be offset by using the company's U.S. tax-loss carry-forwards, which exceed that amount.

Hanna Wins Restraining Order on Norcen

Reuters
CLEVELAND, Ohio — Hanna Mining has won a temporary restraining order in federal court blocking a tender offer by Norcen Energy Resources of Toronto to acquire up to 51 percent of its shares.

U.S. District Judge John M. Manos also scheduled Monday a hearing for a temporary injunction for April 15.

Hanna charged Norcen, three Canadian businessmen and Lehman Bros. Kuhn Loeb with violations of federal and Ohio security laws.

Hanna charged that Norcen disguised and misstated its true intentions in the purchase of its shares so it could pursue a strategy of obtaining control of Hanna for below market prices.

Woolworth Plans Store Sales as Profits Slip

Reuters
LONDON — F.W. Woolworth, which is 52-percent held by F.W. Woolworth of the United States, would like to sell up to 25 stores and an office property, because of unsatisfactory returns, providing sale prices are well above book value, chairman Geoffrey Rodgers said in the annual profit review.

Pre-tax profit in fiscal 1982 slipped to £38.3 million, including £16.5 million from property sales, from £39.2 million the previous year, which included £2.8 million for property sales.

A spokesman said the 25 stores might bring over £90 million. The moneys would be divided between possible acquisitions, debt reduction and the expansion of successful stores.

Justice Department Seeks IBM Case Delay

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — The Justice Department has asked a federal judge to delay for one month his hearing into the government's dismissal of its antitrust suit against International Business Machines.

Assistant Attorney General J. Paul McGrath, head of the civil division, said the additional time was needed for the Justice Department to complete its internal investigation into whether the department's antitrust chief, Assistant Attorney General William F. Baxter, should have disqualify himself from the case because of a link Mr. Baxter once had with IBM, but which Mr. Baxter later said he considered trivial and irrelevant to the case.

The department's motion was submitted in New York City to U.S. District Judge David N. Edelstein, who ordered the government to show cause at a hearing on April 19 on why its Jan. 8 dismissal of the 13-year-old case was not improper. Mr. Baxter had dismissed the case, saying it was "without merit."

Stock Prices Close Higher in N.Y.

From Agency Dispatches
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange, after falling most of the day, closed higher Tuesday as upward pressure overcame economic uncertainties and profit-taking.

A New York-area blizzard forced early closure of most commodity markets, but the stock exchanges operated as usual.

The Dow Jones industrial average, fractionally higher at the outset and behind nearly 5 points at noon, closed up 4.00 points at 839.33. The Dow, a 3.24-point loser Monday, had advanced a total of 41.20 points in three straight weekly gains as of Friday.

Advances led 723-646 among the 1,798 NYSE issues traded, and NYSE volume was 42.9 million shares, down from the 46.9 million traded Monday.

Prices were mixed in moderate

85% of Thrifts Run in Red, U.S. Reports

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Almost 85 percent of U.S. savings and loan associations were running in the red at the end of last year, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board says.

The figure, for the last half of 1981, was the worst performance yet for the troubled thrift industry and represented a sharp deterioration over the past year and a half. Industry losses in the six-month period reached \$3.1 billion, double the losses in the previous half.

Meanwhile, in San Francisco, Fidelity Financial, the holding company for Fidelity Savings, the 15th-largest savings and loans in California and the 27th-largest in the United States, said it is discussing merger proposals with state and federal regulators.

From January to June, 70 percent of the federally insured savings associations were paying more in interest than they were earning on portfolios heavy with older, low-interest mortgage loans. The comparable figure for the last half of 1980 was a 35 percent rate of losers.

However the industry over past profitable years accumulated an enormous amount of net worth that has helped sustain it since interest rates skyrocketed and turned the industry on its head.

There has developed a growing sense that the Fed has overstayed its course, and many economists both in and out of government profess fear that unless the Fed releases its grip on money and credit, high rates are going in decline of recovery. Of course, high rates are also being attributed to record budget deficits, but interest rates have been more directly influenced by the Fed.

The total of savings and loans is about 4,300. Voluntary and forced mergers have carved away about 5.5 percent of the associations in the past year.

The industry wants the federal government to inject either funds or promissory notes into losing associations to inflate their net worth. But until Congress acts, regulators have been busy taking the worst cases and finding healthy partners to avoid liquidations.

Over the weekend, the Federal Reserve Board reached across industry lines to merge a failing Columbus, Ohio, association, Scioto Savings, with the Interstate Financial Corporation of Dayton, Ohio, a commercial bank holding company, the first time such rescue by a banking company has been put together outside New England.

BRUSSELS — M-1, M-2, M-3 or M-anything-else are unknown in the Soviet Union, which does not publish money supply figures and, for that matter, has far different ideas from the West on what constitutes "money."

But Western experts on the Soviet economy, at their annual meeting here last week at NATO headquarters, heard evidence that the Soviet Union's unpublished money supply may be growing at an extraordinary rate.

An accelerating money supply means rising inflation, but the Soviet Union does not have inflation either — at least not officially — because all prices are fixed by the government.

So instead, high monetary growth is helping create what Gregory Grossman of the University of California at Berkeley calls the Soviet Union's "suppressed inflation" — the booming "shadow and black economies," where scarce goods are bartered or change hands only at a "realistic" price that includes a bribe, paid under the counter in cash.

The weight of evidence suggests that the shadow economy is now growing relative to the economy as a whole," Mr. Grossman said. This opinion is shared by many other Western experts.

Whenever official prices are

too low there is money to be made," said Peter Wiles of the London School of Economics, who calculated that at least half the goods in the Soviet economy are available readily only to those able to offer extra cash or some other favor in return.

To support his contention that the presses printing rubles are working overtime these days, Mr. Grossman estimated the amount of currency in circulation by analyzing the published data of Gosbank, the state bank, and Stroibank, the investment bank, which both use double-entry bookkeeping, meaning their assets and liabilities must be equal.

The banks' main assets are their loans to state companies, which have shown explosive growth.

Between 1976 and 1980, the last year for which figures are available, these loans grew by 27.6 billion rubles (\$36.7 billion) a year on average, compared with an average growth of only 15.6 billion rubles a year between 1971 and 1975. More striking, the rate at which these banks increased their company lending almost doubled between 1979 and 1980, from 25 billion rubles a year to 42 billion rubles.

The picture presented by these data is one of a sharp increase in the value of goods in the production pipelines simultaneous with a perceptible decline in inventories of finished products, in other words of diverse bottlenecks and, by inference, of a booming "shadow economy." Mr. Grossman said.

By "shadow economy," Western experts mean the illegal economic activity that Soviet managers perform to meet their official plan targets

— "benign plan violations" was Mr. Wiles' term. These can include hiring moonlighting draftsmen for cash to prepare engineering drawings that state designers will take years to make, or paying bribes for essential raw materials.

Companies raise the necessary cash by such stratagems as padding their payrolls or selling surplus products on the side. By contrast, the "black economy" involves illegal, private business activity conducted for personal profit, usually involving theft of state-owned equipment and raw materials.

The increasingly frequent and detailed references to both types of activity in the official press suggest to experts that they are widespread and tolerated by officialdom.

BUSINESS/ FINANCE

Crisis Drags Pound To 4½-Year Low

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON — The British pound and London Stock Exchange prices continued under severe pressure Tuesday as traders scrambled in the wake of the deepening Falkland Islands crisis.

The pound continued to come under heavy selling pressure in New York, trading at \$1.7515.

Diplomatic sources said Britain has formally requested the EEC to impose sanctions against Argentina, and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher Tuesday banned all imports from Argentina.

The dollar continued firm against major currencies, aided by an expectation of higher U.S. interest rates, dealers said.

"The rates continued to benefit from funds seeking a safer haven and gained ground over most currencies, especially the pound," o London dealer said.

The dollar closed firm at 2,4125 DM, compared with Monday's close of 2,4108.

London stock investors panicking over the crisis in the Falklands sold at any price Tuesday, knocking another \$3.24 billion off the value of British industrial stocks.

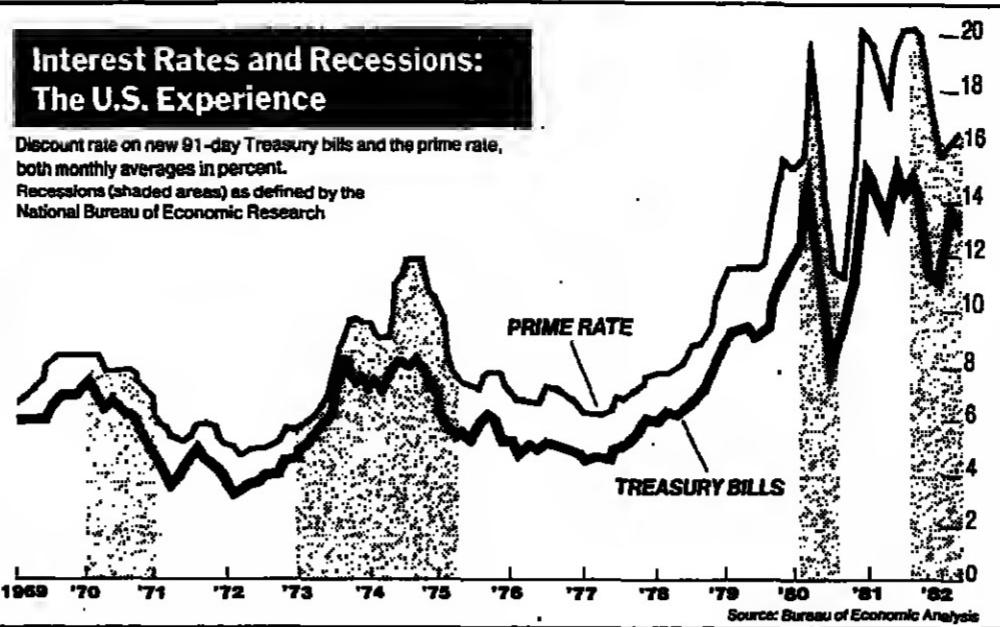
This makes a total of \$7.74 billion lost on the London stock market since Monday when the British pound set sail for the Falklands.

The Financial Times index closed 18.1 points Tuesday in the first 30 minutes of trading and by midday was down 17.6 points to 553 — its lowest this year.

"Fears about physical, financial, and political implications of the Falkland crisis are just creating chaos," one stockbroker said.

In the day, some bargain hunting pushed up the FT index, which closed at 553.

Most sectors showed massive declines. Worst off were tobacco, leisure industries, construction contractors, metals and fabrications, building materials, stores and office equipment.



Criticism of Fed Policy Increases As High Rates Hinder Recovery

By Karen W. Aronson

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Until recently, soaring prices uniting nearly everyone against inflation and behind the Federal Reserve Board's restrictive monetary policies to lower the inflation rate. Thanks in part to the Fed, inflation has indeed fallen sharply, but so has the economy, while interest rates have remained perilously high.

There has developed a growing sense that the Fed has overstayed its course, and many economists both in and out of government profess fear that unless the Fed releases its grip on money and credit, high rates are going in decline of recovery. Of course, high rates are also being attributed to record budget deficits, but interest rates have been more directly influenced by the Fed.

"High interest rates are killing us," said Jay Schmiedeskamp, chief economist for the Gallup Organization. "Right now we desperately need lower rates. That is the one thing every economist would agree on."

They are stuck in the embarrassing position of having their finger in the dike and believing they are the country's last hope," said Robert Solow, a professor of economics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In normal times, the Fed can lower interest rates — at least in the short run — by easing money-supply control. A growing number of economists, including Fed Governor Nancy H. Teeters, the only governor to vote against current Fed policy, believe this would

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

asking to save our country. This does not mean for one moment that we are requesting the Fed to turn the spigots, but only to get off the super-tight course they are on."

While many analysts seek short-term adjustments in the Fed's position, others say that nothing short of a new way of handling monetary policy is needed. For what is becoming increasingly clear is that there is little the Fed can do to help bring interest rates down if it continues to embrace its current strategy. In some ways, the Fed appears to have boxed itself into a corner.

Let-Up Sought

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CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for April 6, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	DM	FF	YEN	CHF	FRF	JPY	SLV	DKC
Amsterdam	2.675	4.89	110.87	42.655	0.3819	—	5.877	136.15*	32.45*	—
Brussels (G)	4.654	79.072	10.375	—	—	7.23	3.077	177.00*	23.19	5.277
Geneva	2.675	4.89	110.87	42.655	0.3819	—	5.877	136.15*	32.45*	—
London (D)	1.7473	—	4.745	10.953	2.8181	—	9.322	5.305*	—	2.523*
Milan	1.2555	—	2.3227	5.685	21.24	—	4			

Argentinian Vows Effort To Pay Banks

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS — Argentina will do "everything it can to make sure its difficulties with Britain do not hinder its timely payment of interest to international banks, Dante Simone, Argentina's financial representative in Europe, said Tuesday.

Argentina has banned business with U.K. banks following Britain's imposition of a financial freeze in the wake of Argentina's takeover of the Falkland Islands.

As a result, U.K. banks such as Lloyds Bank or U.K. units of foreign banks such as Manufacturers Hanover Trust, which happen to be agents for some of Argentina's \$21-billion of outstanding Euro-market debt, cannot play their normal role of collecting interest and principal payments from Argentina for distribution to the other lenders.

Theoretically, Argentina can pay each lender itself. However Argentina chooses to do it, Mr. Simone said, "we want to pay the non-U.K. banks... we will do everything we can to try to solve the problem."

Noting that a quarter of Argentina's liquid assets deposited in the Euromarket are held, and therefore frozen, at U.K. banks, Mr. Simone said that Argentina will keep current on its debts "until the last dollar [held outside Britain] is spent."

A major concern, however, is the

Conde Nast Buys Tatler Magazine

New York Times Service

LONDON — Conde Nast Publications has bought The Tatler, a British monthly magazine devoted to social news, arts, features and fashion, with a largely upper class readership.

Conde Nast Publications would not disclose financial details of the deal, which it said Monday was settled late Friday with The Tatler's previous owner, Gary Bogard, a wealthy Australian.

Conde Nast Publications is a subsidiary of the New York-based publishing house, which in turn is controlled by the Newsweek newspaper group.

Impact all this is likely to have on Argentina's ability to raise new money in the Euromarket.

About two-thirds of its estimated 1982 financing of \$3.5 billion remains to be completed and this is likely to be difficult. Syndication of these operations will certainly be made more complicated by the U.K. ban and that alone could be enough to dissuade potential lead managers from readily underwriting any new transactions.

The almost completed \$200-million transaction for the Buenos Aires utility Segba is expected to go forward despite National Westminster's withdrawal from the lead management group. But the status of Gas del Estado, the next scheduled borrower is unclear. At least two U.K. banks were reported to be among the five banks bidding for the business.

Japan Presents Plan On Loans to U.S. Firms

By Hobart Rowen
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A leading member of the ruling Japanese Liberal Democratic Party Monday floated a trial balloon for the creation of "an economic alliance between the United States and Japan" through which U.S. companies would be permitted to borrow money in Japan at rates "substantially lower than in the United States."

Mr. Brock said that if Japan permits a truly significant entry into its capital markets, it will have "a good impact" on the dollar-yen exchange rate, and hence would act to reduce the U.S. trade deficit.

Asked what a "realistic" rate for the yen would be, Mr. Brock said that he would like to see the yen strengthen to 180-200 to the dollar, compared to the present rate of about 247 to the dollar.

Mr. Kosaka's plan was put forward as preferable to liberalization of Japanese restrictions on agricultural imports, which he said would cause political problems for the LDP "and aggravate public sentiment towards America," or to major boosts in Japan's defense expenditures.

Mr. Kosaka said that under the plan he was suggesting, no interest rate subsidy would be involved, because the borrowing would be done "at market rates in Japan." Currently, these rates run about 10 percentage points below U.S. rates.

Trade Talks Seen

TOKYO (AP) — Japan will "probably attend" trade talks with the United States, Canada and the EEC before the Versailles summit of seven industrialized nations in June, government officials said Tuesday.

An official of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said Japan on Saturday received a proposal from the EEC to hold a trade conference before the summit.

On Tuesday, U.S. Trade Negotiator William Brock warmly endorsed Mr. Kosaka's proposal. "That would be a tremendous improvement," he noted. "He noted that Japan now allows about one American company in per quarter."

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Argentine Ardiles a Hero in Adversity

By Rob Hughes
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — As British warships were being loaded for hostilities against his nation, little Osvaldo Ardiles was standing on the most traditional of English grounds, arms aloft in an emotional salute to English voices chanting his name last Saturday afternoon.

"One Ardiles... There's only one Ardiles!"

The praise reverberated around Aston Villa, a monument to soccer's Victorian roots, in one

SOCER SCENE

sense, it was wholly accurate. You could go half way around the world and not match the perspective with which Ardiles produced the master stroke by which Tottenham Hotspur, his English club, won yet another cup semifinal.

That, in the simplistic way some view things, is all sport should be — a maestro on the field receiving a winner's acclaim. But Ardiles, of all people, knows life is more complicated.

There is another Ardiles to the Tottenham hero. There is Osvaldo Cesar Ardiles, the law graduate, owner of 700 acres of farmland in Argentina, son-in-law of a political colonel; and himself a young man whose political awareness and patriotic commitment has been far more consciously held than those of most of the world's athletes.

He has never been afraid to turn conversation from soccer to politics — and his politics, while it comes to territory, are those of a true Argentine. On the other hand, in the past month he has been seen by many to jeopardize his World Cup plans with public condemnation of his country's military leadership.

Saturday, the inner Ardiles was

Elder Downs McNamara, Lendl Gains in Monaco

The Associated Press

MONTE CARLO — Peter Ester of West Germany scored the first upset of the Monte Carlo Open tennis tournament with a 6-3, 6-2 first-round victory Tuesday over No. 5 seed Peter McNamara of Australia. Top-seed Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia, meanwhile, defeated Pedro Rebollo of Chile, 7-6, 6-2.

All other seeded players advanced. No. 2 Guillermo Vilas of Argentina whipped New Zealander Chris Lewis, 6-1, 6-1; No. 3 Jose-Luis Clerc of Argentina ousted Italian Gianni Olicepo, 6-2, 7-5; Hungarian Balazs Taroczy, the seventh seed, posted a 1-6, 6-4, 6-4 triumph over Romanian Ilie Nastase; No. 6 Yannick Noah of France defeated Australian Rod Frawley, 6-1, 6-2, and No. 8 Thomas Smid of Czechoslovakia downed Mario Martinez of Bolivia 6-1, 6-3.

in turmoil. He remained in the locker room until the last possible moment, tormented by phone calls from his family in Argentina asking him not to play for Tottenham, and perhaps by the anticipation of an alien British reception.

When he did emerge, Tottenham's fans greeted him rapturously. A banner proclaimed: "You Can Have the Falkland Islands if We Can Keep Ossie." But as he feared, a low, persistent ill will from a faction of the 47,000 crowd accompanied his every touch.

He began with a nervous, wretchedly misplaced pass. He forced himself to concentrate, to perform without the fluidity, without communicating the love of playing, that is his trademark. Yet

Aires, he was being reported as saying again that he fully supported the Argentine capture of the Falklands: "It's great to have our flag flying there after 149 years. Most people in England don't even seem to know where the islands are. A lot don't seem interested."

There were, I suspect, a minority in Saturday's crowd who knew precisely the issues at stake, who possibly knew Ardiles' previous political statements and who saw in him, the best known Argentine in England, an incongruous element of interests.

Ardiles, a man far more easily recognized than most British players, never mind some remote military junta colonel in South America, must accept that if it is his right to make political observations on the public platform his sporting prowess builds, then spectators, too, are entitled to let him know their opposition.

That said, I hope the little man is allowed to play for Spurs again. He had negotiated his release for May's English Cup final, but admits that is now unlikely. And after the World Cup?

"Tottenham wants me back," he says. Indeed, he has renewed his contract for one year. "But I don't know what I will do. It will depend on how the situation develops."

Afterwards, his protective club manager, Keith Burkinshaw, blamed the opposing team's fans for their "disgusting" disparagement of Ardiles.

Again, the sportsman oversimplifies. From where I sat, the boozing came not from the opposing fans, but from the stands where frankly unimmitated business clients and the well-to-do often get hold of prestigious cup match tickets.

Within 24 hours of the game at Aston Villa, at the very hour the British armada was sailing on the high tide, Ardiles was in the air over Buenos Aires, about to land and join his countrymen's preparations for the World Cup. "I must put country before club," he had said long ago. "More than anything, I want to fight with my country to win again the World Cup."

The departure had been prearranged. Ironically, as he went Tottenham was naming Ricardo Villa, the Argentine who joined the club with Ardiles in 1978, to replace him in this week's European Cup Winners Cup game against Barcelona.

Ironically too, the corridors of Parliament were filling to the sound of calls not only to blast the Argentines out of the sea around the Falklands, but also to ban them from defending the World Cup. Failing that, some MPs want England to boycott the competition, although by Tuesday indications were that this time sport is not going to be the arena where political wrath is satisfied.

However, although it was sad indeed to bear that Ardiles' last hours in Britain were spent behind a security screen after threats to him, his family and their luxury home outside London, was he not a legitimate target for those at Villa Park who showed their displeasure throughout Saturday's match? Many of us who knew that Ar-

diles was given, as are most Argentines, to demanding that the Falklands be handed back had decided that in his hybrid professional situation his past comments should not be dragged up now. He, while in England, was sticking to the best thing: No comment.

"Our Flag Flying"

But once he landed in Buenos Aires, he was being reported as saying again that he fully supported the Argentine capture of the Falklands: "It's great to have our flag flying there after 149 years. Most people in England don't even seem to know where the islands are. A lot don't seem interested."

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Bearing Down

It was bearing down on a man named Willie Lee McCovey, and what he attempted to do in less than half of the next second was to move a cylindrical club so as to effect a direct collision with the sphere — in order to reverse and increase its momentum. There were, a physicist would recount later, 26 ways to fail; McCovey avoided all but one of them.

Breaking Down

What Kirkpatrick's slide rule told him was that McCovey's bat needed to collide with the ball one millimeter lower so that the upward angle of the ball's trajectory would have carried it a foot or two higher and thus out of Richardson's reach.

Kirkpatrick recently remarked that he and many fellow physicists championed the cause of the club-wielder in trying to achieve a collision over the sphere wielder, whose bodily contortions in trying to avoid it are generally agreed to be extremely devous.

No Reflection

Timing, for example, is but one component of the pitcher's armamentarium. It takes an average pitch less than half a second to get to the batter. Nolan Ryan's record 100.9 mph fastball (Aug. 20, 1974) took only about 0.38 seconds.

So there is precious little time for reflection on the part of the batter, who must see the ball, predict its trajectory and instruct his body how and when to move in order for his bat to arrive at the right position and at the right time.

All that should be achieved in the first one-fifth of a second of the ball's flight — before it is roughly halfway to the batter — because it takes about one-fifth of a second more for the batter's body to implement his instructions. The longer a batter waits, however, the better his knowledge of the ball's flight path, and thus



Umpire John Kibler and Cincinnati Manager John McNamara had a few words just before the Cubs-Reds game was called off after eight innings because of rain. Chicago won the opener, 3-2.

Physics: Baseball's Infinitely Variable Pitch

By James P. Sterba
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Torrential rains delayed it for three days, but had little else to do with a historic collision that took place in San Francisco on the afternoon of Oct. 4, 1962, when a sphere nine and one-fourth inches in circumference and possessing enormous kinetic energy came hurtling across the lower atmosphere directly toward a man who had spent most of his life as a keen student of the phenomenon he was so fearlessly observing.

The sphere approaching him at a velocity of roughly 120 feet per second was not much different from today's cork-rubber-wool-cotton-and-leather spheres — tens of thousands of which have been assembled for use on the North American continent in what might be referred to as a seasonal carnival of ballistics physics, but isn't. The season officially opened Monday.

But that particular 5.25-ounce sphere sighted in San Francisco was unique in that it was the last one observed in sanctioned flight that year. Its disposition was of enormous concern to millions of Americans.

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In his control of any one of these variables, the batter may err in either the positive or the negative sense," wrote the professor, "so it appears that he is faced at the outset with 26 roads to failure."

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How the bat gets there, of course, is through muscle-applied torque at the shoulder, elbow and wrist joints, in addition to the angular velocity of the rotating torso.

The ball's post-collision trajectory depends on the impact angle of the bat and ball, both of which are round. That makes directional decisions much more difficult to fulfill in baseball than to, say, tennis and a golf, which employ flat-surfaced implements.

If the trajectory is satisfactory, how far the ball travels after being hit depends mostly on its momentum — not the same momentum babbles speak of when they babbles such things as, "Boston has obviously lost its momentum."

"There's a lot of very good physics in baseball," said Dr. Albert G. Hill, a retired professor of physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. "But the use of the word momentum is not one of them."

"We physicists invent a good word of our own and the sportswriters break havoc with it. We mean mass times velocity. They mean bot stink. It's tragic and it gets on my nerves."

Mass times velocity. The ball's mass is constant. Its initial velocity, say 90 mph, is imparted by the pitcher, resulting in kinetic energy and momentum. Meanwhile, the bat has an equal constant mass and a velocity, say 70 mph, imparted by the batter.

The ensuing collision, in which some of the bat's energy is transferred to the ball, can be messy. Some of this energy, perhaps five to 20 percent, is transformed into heat and is immediately lost. The ball flattens out against the bat to perhaps half its normal diameter. The bat flattens slightly, too. Still more energy can be lost to excess vibration if the ball hits the bat's antinode — which is what has happened when the bat stings the batter's hands.

The amount of energy conserved by the ball is determined by its coefficient of restitution, which is a measure of its resiliency — or how much it bounces back off the bat (not counting the energy transferred from the bat).

Fleeted

Current standards set down by the American and National Leagues require that a ball with an initial velocity of 85 feet per second rebound off a hard surface with 54.6 percent of its velocity intact, for a coefficient of restitution (the square of the rebound velocity divided by the square of the original velocity) of 0.57.

That is, at first, mysterious in light of a 1943 National Bureau of Standards research paper (No. 1624) that put the coefficient of restitution of tested balls at 0.41. It suggests today's balls are livelier, although league officials insist the specifications for resiliency have not changed.

Baseball historians contend the coefficient of 1943 was an aberrant result of the Allied consumption of top-quality wool during World War II, during which the major leagues had to settle for inferior fleeces.

CINCINNATI — Major league baseball opened Monday with rain in Cincinnati. 45-degree temperatures in Baltimore and bad weather around the country postponed the start of the season for several teams.

The Chicago Cubs beat the Cincinnati Reds, 3-2, in a National League opener shortened to eight innings by rain, while the Baltimore Orioles began the American League schedule with a 13-5 victory over Kansas City.

Leading off the first and second innings, respectively, Cub newcomers Bump Wills and Keith Moreland hit home runs to help make Manager Lee Elia's a successful debut.

Moreland also accounted for the third Cub run with a bases-loaded single in the eighth inning that scored Larry Bowa, another of five new starters in the Chicago lineup. Doug Bird earned the victory by giving up only five hits and one run through the first seven innings.

"I was shocked at Wills' bomer," said Elia. "It all happened so quickly. Here we were, a bunch of renegades from all over the place, and bang — all of a sudden we're up 1-0 and the juices were flowing."

Four Oriole home runs — including first baseman Eddie Murray's fifth career grand-slam — accounted for most of the damage against four Royal pitchers.

Rookie Cal Ripken Jr., who also had a single and double, erased a 1-0 deficit with a two-run homer in the second inning. Gary Roenick hit a bases-empty home run in the third, chasing starter Dennis Leonard, and Dan Ford hit a three-run homer in the seventh. Frank White drove in four Kansas City runs with a three-run homer and a single.

The Municipal Stadium attendance of 52,034 was the largest regular-season crowd in Oriole history.

Cubs and Orioles Win; Others Weathered Out

From Agency Dispatches

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Postponed at least one day were openers scheduled for Tuesday in Milwaukee (against Cleveland); heavy snow forecast), Detroit (against Toronto; cold), Chicago (against Boston; snow, high winds), Pittsburgh (against Montreal; snow, high winds), Philadelphia (against the New York Mets; rain, cold) and New York (the Yankees against Texas; snow).

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Umpires Pact

NEW YORK (AP) — Umpires and major league baseball agreed Monday to a four-year contract that raises umpires' top salary to \$75,000 a year.

Rchie Phillips, attorney for the umpires' union, said the pact calls for

Observer

The Compassion Test

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — One thing that angers people is the White House are charges that President Reagan has no compassion. There is a campaign afoot to illustrate that he does too, base compassion, and in his news conference recently Reagan went out of his way to act and talk like a man with compassion.

From my television examination of him I would have said, if asked for a professional opinion, that he has an adequate supply of compassion. Of course, my conclusions may be distorted by the fact that I was eating liver with onions and macaroni and cheese.

I was deeply impressed by the fact that the president smiled at me. Perhaps it was my personal antipathy to liver and onions coupled with macaroni and cheese that led me to judge that he was smiling a little of compassion.

Nevertheless the White House's case is not strengthened by its refusal to submit the president for scientific examination. My distinguished colleague in presidential qualitative analysis, Dr. J. Finney, could settle the matter.

So far the White House has not replied to his offer to accept Reagan for analysis. Perhaps it remembers the extraordinary result of his examination of De Gaulle.

I had been called in by French authorities to quiet accusations that De Gaulle had very little compassion, and was so astonished by my data that I called in Finney.

"My tests show not a single milligram of compassion," I told him as we worked over De Gaulle's prostate form. "Is that possible?"

"There must be another quality so overpowering that it has ejected all the compassion," Finney said. "Let's try to isolate it."

I was astonished at the substance we distilled. "It's arrogance," Finney exclaimed.

"No, not arrogance," he said. "Look more closely in the microscope and I think you'll agree with me. It's grandeur."

Thus the world learned about De Gaulle's grandeur. The general was so delighted that he began a long career of carrying on like an



earl and made life insufferable for other world leaders.

After Reagan's news conference I phoned Finney to ask if he thought the president had shown symptoms of grandeur.

"Not grandeur," he said. "Just a self-centered notion that he's more qualified than Washington correspondents are to run the country."

The president refuses in undergo tests for compassion because he is afraid of our methods. However, I have subjected such men as the late Robert F. Kennedy and the present Henry A. Kissinger to them without harmful results. Kennedy came to me when he was troubled by charges that he carried an overload of ruthlessness.

He wanted the issue scientifically tested. "I want the truth with the bark off," he said.

Such testing can be done right in my office. Or, more accurately, in the dungeons under my office, where I keep my large staff employed concocting ideas for news-paper columns, plagiarizing other columnists' work and turning out highly polished essays. Periodically I go down among these suggards and whip them with a knout when they lapse into slovenliness and greebles prose.

To test Kennedy I took him down with me and when I had worked my way through half the staff I said, "My arm's exhausted. Do you want to finish beating these louts for me?"

"Not especially," Kennedy said. "I certified him 'not ruthless.'"

Some years later Kissinger came in. "People say I don't feel anguish about the sufferings my policies are causing in places like Vietnam and Chile," he said.

"And you do feel anguish?"

"Am I not a secretary of state?"

"If Moscow double-crosses me, do I not feel anguish?"

"We'll see about that," I said, and took him down to the dungeon with my knout.

"What are you feeling, Mr. Secretary?" I asked.

"Anguish," he said. No further tests were necessary.

If Reagan showed no compassion we would need Finney's more precise examination to identify his contents, but he would surely find the discomfort a small price to pay for settling the compassion issue once and for all.

New York Times Service

An 'American Family' RevisitedBy Scott Kraft
The Associated Press

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. — Once upon a time, Bill and Pat Loud lived with their five teen-agers in a stucco ranch house on a scenic mountain drive. Out back was the heated pool; the Jaguar, Volvo and Toyota were parked in the driveway: an American family living the American dream.

The fairy tale took a nasty twist a decade ago. The Lounds' marriage crumbled and the family shattered in front of a nationwide television audience. It happened the American way — at 9 o'clock Eastern time, 8 o'clock Central, on public television.

They were "An American Family," their glossy but troubled lives played out on the soap opera. The real-life documentary of the Loud household, filmed over seven months of 1971 and aired for 12 weeks in 1973, became as analyzed and criticized as any show in U.S. television history. The Lounds appeared on talk shows. They were examined in the public prints.

Surprise Ending

The surprise ending comes now: The Lounds have turned out just fine. Bill and Pat have made new lives for themselves on opposite coasts. The children are on their own.

Once accused of being a family that "mooches without meeting and meets without touching," the Lounds now keep in touch with each other more than many families similarly spread across the country.

Pat, 55, lives in New York and is a writers' agent. She has not remarried.

Lance, 30, plans to graduate in June from the School for Television Arts in New York. Kevin, 29, has a master's degree and is a finance manager for a petroleum company in Houston. Grant, 27, lives in Los Angeles, writes and performs music, and works part-time as a waiter.

Delilah, 26, is a commercial producer for an advertising firm in Los Angeles. Michele, 24, is a patterer maker in New York's garment district.

Craig Gilbert, producer of "An American Family," who lives in Malibu, Calif., is developing feature films.

Gilbert had theorized that if a camera stayed with any one family long enough, "something important would be revealed about why men and women in their various roles were having such a difficult time in America during the early 1970s."

"We had thousands of letters that said, 'I loved the series — I think it was painful for people,'" Gilbert says.

The \$1.2-million, 12-hour series was gleaned from 300 hours of film.

"For one shining moment, there was a glimmer of what television could do as a way for us to see ourselves in a constructive way," Gilbert says. "It was one of the few times Americans could say, 'I am not alone.'"

Glimpse Into the Pit'

The columnist Shana Alexander called the show "a glimpse into the pit." America magazine called it "a painful and unnerving look at the American Dream turned nightmare."

The Lounds had little quarrel with the show before air time. But when the criticism began, the family was hurt. They had become specimens in a laboratory of popular sociology and they lashed out at Gilbert. The media were quick to pick up their anger.

But even the shock of it being presented as a picture of a declining family, Bill says now, "We thought we were going to become the all-American, California family and we came out as the super-tragedy."

The family took a closer look at itself. "The critics said we didn't communicate with each other, and we didn't," Michele says. "They said we didn't confront each other, and we still don't."

The Lounds also discovered advantages. As Lance put it: "The series was the fulfillment of the middle-class dream: you can become famous for being just what you are." Interviewers sought Pat and Bill's opinions on marriage and divorce. Pat wrote a book about the divorce, Lance, Grant and Kevin were quick to pick up their anger.

Fat and Bill's marriage, marked by verbal jousts, began to fall apart. She decided to get a divorce. She gave her reasons in a talk with her brother and sister-in-law in episode eight. In episode nine came the breakup.

Viewers saw Pat Loud boot her unfaithful husband out of the house, and Bill try to get his attorney to keep the divorce settlement low. They saw Lance take up the homosexual life in New York. They saw his brother, Grant, hark at getting a summer job and wreck a family car. They watched Delilah talk for hours on the phone, pursuing her first true romance. Kevin was becoming a high school politician. Michele, the youngest, was a quiet girl of 14 who loved pets.

TODAY'S LONDON CHILDREN ARE MAKING THEIR FATHER PRUDER THAN HE EVER EXPECTED.

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Fame waned, however. The rock group disbanded. Mrs. Loud's book did not become a best seller. Life went on.

Gilbert has talked little about the series since that first year. He is torn between his pride in "An American Family" and his desire to know for something else, he says.

The problem is that the series was "aired

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